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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

An American Murdered in London.

LONDON, February 17.—An American named Menai was shot and stabbed to death last night by a workman, who mistook the victim for a relative named Pallington. The murderer intended to kill Pallington in order to secure 1,700 pounds which he would inherit at his death.

Political Coalition in Spain.

MADRID, February 17.—The *Correspondencia* states that the principal leaders of the Carlists, Republicans and Radicals have formed an electoral coalition ticket for the coming election of the Cortes.

Israelites Indiscriminately Slaughtered in Roumania.

LONDON, February 17.—Advices received in this city state that the Jewish persecution in Roumania is increasing. Large numbers of Jews daily fall victims to the hatred of the native inhabitants, over whom the authorities exercise no control. Murder in public is frequent and unpunished. Unfortunate Israelites are subjected to every species of indignity and persecution their enemies can devise. Their dwellings are fired by riotous mobs, and lives are not unfrequently sacrificed to complete the holocaust. Relentless persecution has compelled many to leave the territory. Numbers of these refugees are placing themselves under Turkish protection. In the city of Kahul the persecution has been developed in the bloodiest aspect. Seventy Israelites, including defenseless women and children, have fallen victims to opposition. Thirty-five were wounded, many fatally. The receipt of the above awakens general sympathy in this city.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 17.—Extensive preparations are being made for the thanksgiving services at St. Pauls on 27th.

At a general meeting of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company last evening a reduction of present tolls for dispatches was favorably considered. A proposal for the laying of a fourth cable was well received.

MADRID, February 17.—Some differences have arisen in the Cabinet constructed in December last by Sagosta, between Admiral Topete, Minister of Colonies, and other Ministers. The formation of a new Conservative Cabinet is imminent.

PARIS, February 17.—The activity of Bonapartist agents, who are intriguing throughout France to secure the return of the ex-Emperor, creates some excitement in parliamentary circles at Versailles.

BERLIN, February 17.—The officer who was sent to Rio De Janeiro to inquire into the difficulty between Germany and Brazil is expected to return shortly and submit the result of his investigation to the Government.

CALCUTTA, India, February 17.—The body of Earl Mayo, late Governor General of India, was brought to this city to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the landing.

BERLIN, February 17.—A bill has been presented in the Federal Council declaring that German shall be the official language in the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, February 17.—Mr. Jay Gould's partner has received instructions from his government to negotiate a postal treaty with France.

The *Patrie* believes the negotiations between France and England relative to a commercial treaty will be resumed, and that they will be likely to lead to a friendly revision of existing tariffs.

PARIS, February 17.—The court martial of persons charged with the murder of several Dominican friars in the town Anguriel, in the Department of the Seine has ended. Three of the prisoners were found guilty of murder and were condemned. Nine others were convicted of complicity in the crime and awarded various terms of imprisonment.

M. Rouher, recently elected to the Assembly from Corsica, appeared in that body to-day and took his seat. The entry of M. Rouher attracted extraordinary attention from the members.

PARIS, February 18.—The monarchists in the Assembly are canvassing with great activity to obtain signatures to their forthcoming manifesto, and to organize a strong and compact party. The newspaper organs of the Count de Chambord, of the Legitimist party accuse Orleanists of intrigue and bad faith.

The subscription committee in Nancy have already received 1,500,000 francs in contributions to the voluntary fund for the payment of the war indemnity.

Many members of the old French nobility have visited Antwerp to pay their respects to Count De Chambord.

MADRID, February 18.—The Ministerial crisis continues. It originated in the opposition of Admiral Topete to certain promotions in the army, and his demand for the dismissal of Senor Ramundo from the Ministry.

ROME, February 18.—General Sherman leaves this city on Tuesday for Naples. The Americans there are preparing a fete at Pompeii in his honor.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11⅝d. Red winter wheat 11s 9da12s; flour 26s7s; corn 29s.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 17.—The apportionment bill passed the House to-day. There was much excitement and a good deal of bitterness displayed during roll call, and many members explained their votes. There is no prospect of this bill passing the Senate without various modifications. A new section is added to the insurance bill before the House which forces insurance companies to pay losses on buildings to the full amount insured, and estops them from setting up any defense as to the value of property, except in case of frauds in suit for recovery of loss.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—A special from Topeka says it is understood that the Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee will report early this week. The evidence taken will make a volume of four hundred pages. A number of prominent gentlemen who were summoned to testify before the Committee have kept out of reach by leaving the State. Much evidence has been given that money was paid by Gen. Smith, Senator Caldwell's partner in railroad matters. It is understood the testimony will show as strong evidence of corruption against Congressman Sidney Clarke, one of the defeated candidates for Senator, as against Caldwell.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, February 17.—There was no quorum of the Nebraska Legislature to-day. An injunction will be served on the State Auditor on Monday by the Attorney General, to prevent the issue of warrants to members, which it is expected will bring the question of the legality of the present extra session before the Supreme Court.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 17.—There was a fine prospect for a continuance of the trouble over the Kemp-Sayler contested election case again this morning. Objection was made to Sayler's voting on any motion, but an adjournment until Monday delayed the trouble. The Democrats will make an attempt to correct the Senate journal, so as to make it declare that Sayler was not legally elected. In the House to-day a bill was introduced to repeal the act of 1869, which authorize sforeign corporations to lease the railroads of Ohio.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from Havana states that the reported capture of Dr. Loaces and Agramonte's Adjutant General of Revolutionists by the Spanish is untrue. They escaped with their companions.

Passengers from Mexico state that the government is certainly able to defeat the revolutionists, also, that the accession of Lerdo De Tajeda to the Presidency is certain in case of the downfall of Juarez.

Thomas H. Morris, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Baltimore, President of the Union Club, died suddenly in that city Saturday afternoon of heart disease, aged sixty-two years. He was son-in law of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

W. R. Hubbell, a cigar manufacturer, of Zanesville, Ohio, was, on Saturday, charged with removing a large number of cigars without stamping. Case still pending.

In the Maine Legislature on Saturday, a bill was reported, and to-day assigned for its consideration, giving females the right to vote at Presidential elections.

In Philadelphia, last week, there were 486 deaths. Of these 136 were from small-pox, a decrease of 49 from previous week.

William Wood, managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died on Saturday.

A new city directory places the population of St. Louis at 575,000.

R. J. Bright, State Printer of Indiana, on trial for perjury, has been acquitted.

Thursday night last the northern bound train on the Mississippi Central Railroad struck a tie which had been placed on the track near Varden, throwing off the train and demolishing the engine, baggage and express cars. Fortunately no one was injured. The supposed object of the villain who placed the tie on the track was to rob the train.

Crittenden county, Arkansas, has voted $100,000 to the Memphis and Kansas City Railroad.

The congregation of the Rev. Stephen Morgan, at Cheviot, near Cincinnati, have voted to retain him as their pastor, despite his purloining of books from the public library. Mr. Morgan yesterday confessed his offense before the church.

Hon. George H. Pendleton fell and sprained his ankle so badly that he will be confined to his room for several months.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Meetings in Indiana, Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Road.

Other New Projects Under Way.

Toledo, Thornton and St. Louis Air Line—Chicago, Continental and Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 17, 1872.

Two important railroad meetings were held at Bluffton, Wells county, Ind., this week. One in favor of the Toledo, Thornton and St. Louis Air Line Railroad met with the approval of leading representatives of that county. German capitalists have agreed to take stock in this line to the extent of $20,000 per mile. In addition to this, nearly six hundred thousand dollars for grading and furnishing ties for the road through Indiana have been subscribed.

The other meeting favored the Chicago, Continental and Baltimore road, running from Chicago through Rochester, Huntington and Bluffton, Indiana, connecting at Marion, Ohio, with the Baltimore and Ohio road for the East. By a unanimous vote of those present it was decided that Wells county would aid the construction of this road to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. There is every prospect of the success of this enterprise.

The large blast furnace of Evans & Co., situated near Cecil, Ohio, was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of several thousand dollars. Owing to its distance from the telegraph, no particulars are had as yet.

Progress of Work on the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 18, 1872.

The work on the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad has made rapid progress notwithstanding the severity of the winter. The entire portion in Ohio, except about thirty miles, is graded, and thirty days of good weather will suffice to complete the work. The bridging is in an advanced state, and the work of laying iron will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit. There are ties already on the road sufficient to tie sixty miles, and one hundred thousand more will be delivered March first, and for the entire road by the end of April. Thomas A. Scott and the Pennsylvania Company's board of directors have promised to be ready with the iron and equipments. On the Michigan end sixty miles are in operation, eighty graded and tied, and one hundred to grade, and early in March the entire line will be in operation, giving unbroken rail communication with Muskegon, opposite Milwaukee. The connecting links between Toledo and Tiffin will also be furnished and in operation in the early summer months.

John K. Cowan, Esq., of this city, recently elected Prosecuting Attorney of this county, has received the appointment of Attorney of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and Secretary of the Shenandoah Valley Road. He leaves for his new field of duty this week.

Lake Erie and Louisville—Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 18, 1872.

The Lake Erie and Louisville Railway Company have closed a contract for iron and equipment for its line from Sandusky, Ohio, through Lima to Cambridge, Ind., to be delivered as fast as the Company can prepare the road-bed, fifteen hundred tons of iron to be delivered May 1st, or as soon as navigation opens; an equal amount by June 1st, and two thousand by July 1st, which will complete the road to St. Mary's Ohio, fifty-two miles, and the remainder for the whole line as fast as it can be used. When completed this will form part of the shortest line between the following points, with a maximum grade of only thirty feet to the mile. First, from Cleveland and Sandusky to Louisville; second, from Toledo *via* Lima to Louisville; third, from Cleveland and Sandusky to Indianapolis; fourth, from Toledo to Indianapolis. It will also be the favorite route from Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton to the islands of Lake Erie, the great watering place of the West, and for all that populous and very productive country between Sandusky and Lima to Cincinnati. The work of completing the road has been put in charge of an executive committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Charles Foster, Gen. R. P. Buckland, and Calvin S. Brice, of this city. They have commenced raising local aid to prepare the road for iron, and will push the road through this year.

Mr. Irvin, of this place, returned this week from points in Indiana, where he held meetings in the interest of the Lima, Lafayette and Missisippi Railroad. He reports enthusiastic meetings all along the line in that State. The road is already constructed from Rockville, Parks county, to Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana, and local aid has been subscribed in Howard and Grant counties sufficient to insure the completion of the road through those counties. Meetings are now held preparatory to the meeting of the board of directors at Lonesboro, Indiana, for the final location of the road. There seems to be no doubt but this road will be pushed to an early completion.

An Important Railway Contract Executed.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of Saturday, says: "In this city yesterday, contracts, for some time under discussion, were executed by the New York Central, Lake Shore and Buffalo and Warren Railroad on the one part, and the Allegheny Railroad on the other part, for freight and passenger traffic between New York and Pittsburgh, and *vice versa*. The junction where this traffic will be interchanged is at Irvington, where the Oil Creek and Allegheny River and Philadelphia and Erie roads meet. It is said that the Vanderbilt interest has guaranteed to build any parallel or rival road into the oil regions.

Col. Thomas A. Scott's Election.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—The reported election of Col. Thomas A. Scott as President of the Southern Pacific Railroad causes general satisfaction here.

RELIEVED AT LAST.

Arrival of Snow Bound Trains at Salt Lake—Union Pacific Railroad Management Denounced—Blockade Continues.

SALT LAKE, February 17.—Trains from the east, so long blockaded by snow on the Laramie plains, arrived at Ogden to-day, and this afternoon regular and special trains of the Utah Central brought travelers and mails seemingly without end. The experience of the passengers differs, but the majority denounce the management of the Union Pacific without stint, saying there was no excuse for such long delay and hardships; that with reasonable energies and determination of officials who understood their business the blockade could have been raised in two weeks ago. A number threaten suit against the company for damages. Among the arrivals here to-day were some ladies, utterly worn out, prostrated and sick by the trials of the trip. Among the passengers this evening was General Ord, Commanding the Department of the Platte.

There is bad news again from the snow belt. Gen. Ord reports that trains are now bound between Medicine Bow, Rawlins and Lookout, and no hope of eastern bound trains getting through at present. Trains passed Evanston to-night west, escaping the new blockade.

THE RIVER BREAK UP.

Great Loss of Pittsburgh Coal Barges —Two Hundred Torn Loose and Carried Away.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—The breaking up of the ice in the river near midnight last night injured no steamers. The loss of coal barges thereby is great. These were owned chiefly in Pittsburgh. Probably two hundred barges were torn loose and carried away. Many of them may be possibly saved yet. Twenty-five thousand bushels of coke and coal went down. Estimates of losses are very unreliable, varying as they do from $60,000 to $150,000. Boats are considered not out of danger, as there are several gorges above not yet loose.

At half past nine o'clock to-night a genuine rise of the Ohio is reported, with the river free from gorges to Pomeroy and twenty-two feet in the channel here.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The *State Journal* thinks it is doubtful whether the legislature will be able to adjourn at the time fixed. It says: "Death intervened before and after the organization of the Senate, to obstruct the transaction of business, and now the same body has before it an irritating and complicated contest for a seat, involving the question of legends of working harmony of both branches. No public bills of any importance have yet been disposed of—while the accumulation of private business assumes the most frightful proportions. We cannot see, in view of these facts, and with the brief time left for work, how it is possible to get through at the period fixed for adjournment.

Steamer Sunk at Philadelphia.

The steamer Claymont, of the Philadelphia, Norfolk & Richmond passenger line, suddenly parted amidships and sank at her wharf at Philadelphia, a little before daylight on Saturday morning, the stewardess of the vessel being drowned. The mate of the boat, the pilot and a deck-hand, who were the only other persons on board, managed to leap ashore as the boat went down. The value of the vessel is estimated at about thirty thousand dollars, and there was no insurance on her. It is thought, however, that she can be raised.

More trouble is reported in Chicot county, Arkansas. It is stated that Governor Hadley has ordered more militia there.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1872.

PICKINGS.

Henry Hepner, who recently shot his son and then attempted to kill himself, died of his injuries to-day.

The lately exploded Bowling Green Savings bank was adjudicated a bankrupt to-day.

Judge S. P. Daly, of the Common Pleas, will be ready to try the indictments against Mayor Hall on February 26th, to which time the case has been adjourned. It is understood that Attorney General Barlow will assist the District Attorney in the prosecution.

The small-pox is decreasing, owing to the very general vaccination that has taken place. The cases now occurring are mostly varioloid. Six deaths were reported to-day and twenty for the week.

The circumstances of the death of the Philadelphia chemist, Duggan, or Dillon, reflect discreditably on the police officials, who, it seems, instead of taking the deceased to the hospital took him to the tombs prison.

Conklin, absconding Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, is reported in Nevada working in the mines.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1872.

TOWN TOPICS.

The Americus Club last night elected Wm. M. Tweed, President, and Harry Smith, Vice President. Tweed made a speech, saying he looked forward to the time when he would be absolved from politics and litigation, when he should devote his whole attention to the welfare of the club.

The challenge of the Atlantas, for a four-oared shell race on the Thames, has been accepted by the London Rowing Club. Six men will be taken to England by the New Yorkers.

Henry Clews has offered to undertake to furnish all the necessary funds for the Central Underground Railroad Company, if the charter is so amended as to give the right to construct a tunnel under Broadway from the Battery to Union Square. It is stated that all the opposing interests except one have coalesced with the Central scheme, and that funds are already secured for the construction and equipment of the road.

The departure of the steamer Republic has been postponed to Wednesday.

Twenty-seven orphans were removed from the Catholic Asylum on Fifth avenue in consequence of being attacked by the small-pox.

A great case under the landlord and tenant act comes before Judge Lane to-morrow, involving possession of the Teutonic Assembly Rooms, valued at $100,000, on a claim of unpaid ground rent.

Capt. Leonard Henning, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was accidentally shot on Friday by his son, eleven years old, probably fatally.

The *Herald's* Washington special reports that the President has ordered instructions to be sent to the New York District Attorney to commence criminal proceedings against all persons shown by the forthcoming report of the Custom House Investigating Committee to have paid or received bribes.

A Washington, D. C., special says the Lowry gang raided upon the town of Lumberton, and carried off a safe from the store of A. H. McLeod with $22,000 deposited by various parties, for safe-keeping. There being no bank in town valuable papers were taken from the Sheriff's safe. A posse of police attempted the capture of the gang, but were too weak.

It is stated that several warehouses for unclaimed goods will be designated by Collector Arthur, of New York, as part of a radical change in the general order business.

POLITICAL.

Kansas Delegates to National Convention.

ATCHISON, KS., February 17.—The representative districts of this county to-day elected delegates to the State Convention, all strong Grant men. The representative Republicans of the county districts unanimously passed resolutions instructing delegates to support none but Grant men for delegates to the National Convention.

Reform Party Organization in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—A Reform meeting at Lafayette Square, in response to a call of the Committee of Fifty-one, was large and enthusiastic. W. M. Randolph presided. Addresses were made by Messrs. Flanders, Marr, John H. Kennard and J. Hennburch. The following, introduced by Mr. R. Shakespear, were adopted, for organizing a reform party:

Resolved, That a convention of the people of the whole State be called to meet in New Orleans on Tuesday, April 9th, 1872, on the platform of principles for the reform party, and to nominate candidates for State offices.

Resolved, That all parties here, regardless of color and previous political associations, who favor a reform of the abuses under which this State and city now suffer, are cordially invited to co-operate in this movement.

The following resolution provides for the appointment of delegates, the fourth that the appointment of delegates to the Convention be equally divided by the Provisional Central Committee on such basis as will secure a fair representation to the whole State and city.

Another resolution invites the press throughout the State favorable to reform be urged to give this movement their earnest support. The resolution were preceded by a long address setting forth the necessity for a Reform Party, etc.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Northerly winds and clear weather will probably continue on Monday in New England; light winds, mostly from the northeast, prevail in the Middle, Southern and Gulf States; the lowest barometer continue south of Virginia and east of Mississippi, with cloudy weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Destructive Fire at Brownsville, Pa.—Loss $52,000—Insurance $25,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., February 18, 1872.

This morning at about four o'clock fire was discovered in the shoe and hat store of Mr. Wilgers, in the neck of Brownsville, which entirely destroyed his store room and goods, also Devore & Co.'s saddlery store and building, Storey's saloon and barber shop, and Gummert's building, which was occupied by Thomas Duncan as furniture rooms. Loss near $52,000, insurance about $25,000.

Death of an Aged Lady at Lima, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 18, 1872.

The funeral of Mrs. Daniel Musser, one of our pioneer mothers, took place here to-day, and was largely attended. She and her husband, who survives her, were the oldest married couple, also the oldest residents of Allen county.

The small-pox has finally entirely disappeared from our city.

A DOUBLE COLLISION.

What Came of Reversing an Engine.

Quite an accident occurred on Saturday morning, near the outer depot on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where that road joins the Pennsylvania Central. It appears that the engineer of a shifting engine on the Valley road started with his engine for the outer depot, in the hope of being able to reach there before the morning express, coming in on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, should come down the track. It was his duty, it is stated, to wait until that train had come in before starting, but he took the risk and went out. As he approached the junction he saw the train coming down. Both engines whistled, but it was impossible to prevent a collision. The engineer of the shifting engine reversed his motion, and then he and his fireman jumped from the cab to avoid injury. The engines came together with a crash, knocking the express train from the track. There being a full head of steam on in the shifting engine, it at once came down the track at a great rate of speed, there being no one on board to control it, and when near the head of Thirty-eighth street ran into a locomotive which was standing on the track. The two engines were considerably damaged, one of them being thrown across the Pennsylvania track. Had this second collision not occurred, the runaway engine would no doubt have gone crashing into the Union Depot. It is presumed there is a vacancy for an engineer on the Valley road.

Wake the Song.

Prof. R. W. Seagrr, of Oratorio fame, arrived in Pittsburgh a few days since, and is making arrangements to produce, with the aid of home musical talent, the popular and beautiful Oratorio of "Esther, the Beautiful Queen." About seventy-five or one hundred singers are needed to produce the piece effectively. It has nineteen solo personations.

The Professor produces it in full Median, Persian and Jewish costumes, representing the Oriental splendors, the manners and modes of government at the court of King Ahasuerus and Queen Esther.

It is said to be an intensely interesting entertainment, and a most valuable study for singers desiring to improve themselves. The course of instruction necessary to the proper rendition of the Oratorio occupies about ten evenings, of which the public presentations, which will be given at Mercantile Library Hall.

Arrangements have been made by which there will be no charge for tickets and instruction. We trust that a very large number of singers will report themselves ready for the work, and help to make the enterprise as successful here as it has been in other cities.

The first rehearsals will be held on this and Tuesday evenings, at the chapel of the Female College, Eighth street. All singers and lovers of song are invited.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Steamboat Bill.

Opposition From Unexpected Quarters.

Appropriation for Louisville Canal.

Law Under Which the Sale of Arms to France Were Made.

Woodhull on the War Path, She Bitterly Denounces the Clergy.

Grand Army of Land Grabs, An Area Equal to Six States Asked For.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1872.

Woodhull Frothing Again.

Following are verbatim extracts from the lecture of Victoria Woodhull, delivered last night before the principal advocates of woman's suffrage in Washington:

I here and now impeach the clergy of the United States [great and continued applause], as dishonest and hypocritical, since the best of them acknowledge that they do not dare to preach the whole truth; for if they should, they would have to preach to empty seats—an admission sufficiently damnable to consign them to the contempt of the world and to the hell of which they prate so knowingly, but whose location they have not been able to determine. I told Matt Carpenter to-day, when he told me that I should be imprisoned because I spoke so disrespectfully of the Constitution, that I hated it; that I would spit upon it. I would spit on Congress. It is a stench in the nostrils of the people, and to overthrow it I told him I would raise a revolution. That's why I come before the people, and I mean to succeed. [Applause.] He said I would find myself in Fortress Monroe. I wish I could put all in Congress there. [Laughter.] To-day a Congressman said to me, 'Now, Woodhull, just be quiet, and let's bridge this over for a year or so, and you will come out all right.' Matt Carpenter said to-day, 'If you are to have your rights at all, you will get them through the Republican party.' I believe them to be a corrupt party, but that of the people. I am going to begin a revolution, [applause,] and I mean to stump every State from Maine to California to accomplish it." [Great applause.]

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1872.

The Chicago Relief Bill.

The Associated Press sent Ferry's amendment to the Chicago Relief Bill instead of Morrill's, which was really adopted in committee, which allows drawback for one year on slate, brick, building stone, lime, cement, glass, marble, timber or lumber, hewn or sawed, boards in the rough, lath or clapboards, shingles and nails, iron, especially, made and fitted for construction of buildings.

The Steamboat Committee

are still hard at work to obtain such reasonable changes and amendments in the steamboat law as the necessities of steam commerce require, but meet with opposition from unexpected quarters. It is believed that a Mr. Crawford, formerly Supervising Inspector under the steamboat law, and lately in active as special agent of the Treasury Department, is using every effort to defeat the just measures of the new bill, and as he is in no manner interested in steam commerce, either as owner, manager or officer, nor as an agent of the Government, it is supposed by steamboat men that he is acting under the direction and pay of the patentees. The bill has been referred to a sub-committee of three, who will be engaged on it, and it is now hoped will report in a week or ten days.

Appropriation for the Louisville Canal.

The Committee on Commerce have agreed to report a bill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to continue the work on the Louisville canal. When reported to the House, an effort will be made to increase it to four hundred thousand dollars, so as to provide for finishing the work.

American Tract Society.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Congregational Church this evening. Speaker Blaine presided. The receipts for last year from donations and legacies promptly paid by the expenditures for charitable purposes, $113,068 45. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Frederick E. Shearer, of San Francisco, Hon. Columbus Delano, Hon H. Maynard and others.

The Sales of Arms.

It is expected to-night that Conkling and Edwards will speak to-morrow on the sale of arms. Senator Ingalsbee of the latter stated in Sumner's preamble, the legality of the sales of new or serviceable ordinance stores is to come up for discussion. Following is the full text of the law under which the sales were made, and Senators Morton and Conkling contend that it covers the case:

Be it resolved, &c., That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be sold, after offer at public sale on thirty days' notice, in such manner and at such times and places, and publish such price sale as may seem most advantageous to the public interest, old cannon, arms and other ordnance stores now in possession of the War Department, which are deemed unnecessary or unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the military of the United States, and to cause the net proceeds of such sales, after paying all proper expenses of sale and transportation to the place of sale, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as provided by 26, 1868.

It is claimed on one hand that this law covers the whole ground, and on the other side that no new and serviceable arms could be sold, and certainly no cartridges manufactured, since the law refers to what was then in possession of the department, the words "now in possession" having been inserted as an amendment when the law was first proposed. Among other letters given to Remington at the time he went abroad to settle his bills with the French was one from Treasurer Spinner, requesting Minister Washburne to help him.

Report Against Abbott.

The Senate Committee has decided against Abbott's claim to a seat from North Carolina. It is understood Carpenter will make a minority report in his favor. Abbott had two votes in the committee, and the other is reported to be Morton.

Fifty-Six Land Grant Bills

Are now pending in Congress, twenty-six being in the House. The total number of acres embraced in the grants is considerably over two hundred millions. The States benefited are Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa combined. The advance of this grand army passed the Senate on Friday, and will go to the House to morrow.

The Workingmen.

It is reported here that the Workingmen's Convention called to meet in Columbus on the 22d instant, will not make nominations or adopt a platform, but will await the action of the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Mrs. Josephine Griffing,

long well-known at the West and in this District in connection with the anti-slavery cause, died here this morning. Under authority of the Secretary of War she has disbursed much of the aid to destitute freedmen here, and had charge of sending freedmen to homes in the north. She has also had charge of the Soldiers' Home, colored here. While this District has rendered as efficient aid to the refugee freedmen who crowded into the city after the war.

Hale's Name to be Withdrawn.

It is expected that the name of Charles Hale, for Assistant Secretary of State, will be withdrawn to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1872.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation $372,389,450, and for public deposits $15,432,000. National bank circulation outstanding at this date $290,404,290; additional gold bank circulation outstanding $519,400.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

It is stated on good authority that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided to-day the contest for the seat in the Senate from North Carolina in favor of Gen. M. R. Ransom as against Gen. Abbott, and will report a resolution that Gen. Ransom be admitted as Senator.

CONGRESS.

In the House to-day Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, advocated the union of the postal and telegraph services, quoting the average private and press messages in Europe and the United States, and claiming that they were much less in the former than in the latter. He quoted Mr. Beck as saying that the average amount of social messages in the United States was less than two per cent. of the whole number, and stated that in Europe the social messages amount to sixty per cent. of the whole amount. He argued that the telegraph of this country was too potent to be left in private hands, and as an agent of commerce it ought to be under the control of the general government.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

to-day adopted a resolution urging on Congress additional liberal donations of land for existing and future agricultural colleges, and making other provisions for further agriculturalism and education. President Grant to-day visited the Convention, and on entering the room was received with applause. Mr. Loring welcomed him in a brief speech, after which the President took a seat on the platform.

PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP.

Morton McMichael having withdrawn in favor of his son, Gillingham Fell and Ed. C. Knight declining to be considered candidates, and E. Harper Jeffries being objected to on the ground that no man can be appointed who is engaged in active commercial business, Col. William McMichael now appears to have the field pretty much to himself. Col. McMichael is acceptable to Senators Cameron and Scott, and to Representative Harmer, and probably to some of the other Philadelphia members; but it is not yet known whether he would accept the office. David T. Houston, a deputy collector of the port, a new candidate, will be vigorously supported by a certain of the merchants and military men for the Collectorship.

PLANS OF REVENUE REFORMERS.

[Washington Dispatch to Springfield Republican.]

The revenue reformers have won a preliminary success in the Ways and Means Committee and in the House. Mr. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, was authorized to report the tea and coffee bill, and it is understood that next Tuesday Mr. Finkelnburg will move to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up this bill, and that he will be supported by all the revenue reformers in the House. This will bring up the whole question of tariff and internal taxation, and the Missiouri member will have charge of it until the Ways and Means come in with a regular bill. It will be seen that this movement takes the subject out of Mr. Dawes's hands, and gives it to the member from Missouri. The Pennsylvania members who prevented Mr. Dawes from making a statement to the House, yesterday, now deeply regreat their blunder, for they perceive that the whole tariff question is to be precipitated upon them, and under auspices which they do not like.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The Jury Render a Sealed Verdict —The Verdict to be Announced at the Opening of Court this Morning.

The interest in the breach of promise case of Vankirk vs. Johnson is unabated, as was shown by the crowds that flocked to the Court House Saturday morning, expecting to hear the verdict. The doors were opened shortly after nine o'clock, when the lobby was soon crowded to its utmost capacity. Court was formally opened, and Judge Hampton proceeded to call over the list of cases, and to dispose of such routine business as the members of the bar desired. The greatest curiosity and speculation was rife among those in the lobby, and others, as to what the verdict would be, and the question "Have the jury agreed?" was oft repeated. For two long hours the crowd waited for some tidings from the jury.

At eleven o'clock, the tipstaff, who had the jury in charge, entered the Court room, which created a general commotion throughout. They were doomed to disappointment, however, as he simply announced that he had been directed by the jury to state that they were unable to agree and wished to be discharged. Judge Hampton then remarked that he would give the jury ample time to deliberate. He would not receive the verdict that night, but receive the verdict on Monday morning if they had agreed. If they agreed before that time they could send it and return to their houses, and present the verdict on Monday morning. If they did not agree by that time, this would not secure their discharge, as the Judge intimated he would not give them another week's time to consider the verdict before he would discharge them, as he had no desire to continue in the "Quarter Sessions business."

This answer of the Judge appears to have a very beneficial effect in removing the difficulties which met the jurors in their efforts to make up a verdict, as they were out but a short time after the Court had adjourned, and were thus relieved from the unpleasant necessity of remaining in custody of the tipstaff over Sunday. The fact that the jury has agreed does not diminish the anxiety to know what the finding is, but while any number of rumors are current in regard to the matter, and concerning how the jury stood, &c., &c., nothing authorized can be ascertained until Court meets this morning.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

An Old Man Killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

About one o'clock on Saturday an accident resulting in the death of Theodore R. Powers, occurred at McCandless station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Mr. Powers was employed by the company as dispatcher of freight trains at Lawrenceville station, and, Saturday, being short of a conductor, he went on duty himself in that capacity. It became necessary, in the course of the day, to shift a number of freight cars to the siding near McCandless station, and he got on board the train for the purpose of overseeing the operation. Arriving near the place, he attempted to pole the cars on the siding. This is done by placing one end of a piece of timber against the cars that are required to be moved—the latter of course being on another track—the train then moved and turned the switch, and as the cars came along the siding, walked along with them. The locomotive was started up somewhat faster than it had been going in order to give the train sufficient headway to carry it over the switch before the engine let go. Mr. Powers unfortunately neglected to step aside just as the engine approached, and although the engineer reversed it, he was struck and knocked over. In a moment, and before the engine had moved more than half its length, it was brought to a stand, too late, however, to save the life of the ill-fated man; the wheels had passed over him, crushing the right leg almost from foot to thigh, and cutting off the left one above the knee, beside inflicting injuries on his body which caused his bowels to protrude, and which alone was sufficient to cause death. He was placed on the engine and taken to Lawrenceville, and died in ten minutes after the accident happened.

Deceased, who was more than half of age, has been railroading for thirty years, nine of which have been on the Allegheny Valley. He resided on Forty-fifth street, and leaves a wife and seven children.

WILKINSBURG AND EDGEWOOD.

Another Petition for an Independent School District.

The tax-payers of Wilkinsburg, Edgewood and vicinity have made another application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the expediency of erecting an independent school district out of the territory upon which they reside. The first petition was successful, but the Board of School Directors of the township took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the decree creating the district was reversed by Judge Sharswood on the ground that the draft of the entire township, as well as of the part proposed to be taken off, should have been returned by the Commissioners and, secondly, that personal notice should have been served on the directors of the time and place of the meeting of the Commissioners Having this decision for a chart, the counsel for the petitioners, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, filed a new petition on Saturday for the appointment of a Commission. The first petition was signed by but twenty-five or eighty while this one has over two hundred signatures, comprising more than three-fourths of the resident taxables. When the paper was filed Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., counsel for the School Board of the township, asked that it be laid over for two weeks, until it could be examined. Mr. Dalzell, suggested one week. The matter was drawing to a close. Judge Sterrett ordered the paper to be filed and laid over for one week.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Weekly Meeting.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting, with all the members present.

The report of the health officer for the month of January was read and adopted. Nuisances abated during the month, 111. Permits notified to abate nuisances, 140. Permits granted, 57. Amount received from permits, $67.50. Cash received for funeral expenses of Malcolm Kinney, $20.50. Cash paid, office expenses

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1872.

THE paper read before the Philadelphia Social Science Association on Constitutional Reform, herewith printed, is an able and suggestive production. The subject is one that is commanding much attention, and few public men have given it more attention or are more capable of dealing with it than Col. JORDAN. To educate the masses in correct views is just at this time specially important.

The English "case" concludes with the declaration that "England is ready to accept the award of the tribunal of arbitration, whether favorable or unfavorable." After this, how can she withdraw from the treaty? The declaration seems to put the matter at rest. According to the "case" England has done nothing to atone for with money or otherwise, and the expression of regret in the treaty means nothing whatever.

CHICAGO policy holders of non-paying insurance companies have taken steps to put such companies into bankruptcy, and have held a public meeting to devise means to execute their object. The following are the companies against which proceedings will be commenced at once, by the firms named: Field, Leiter & Co., Lorillard; John V. Farwell & Co., Security; Mr. Coolbaugh, Manhatten, Yonkers and Market; D. B. Fisk & Co., North American; M. D. Wells & Co., Fulton; Keith Bros., Excelsior; Page & Sprague, Astor; Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., Beekman; Field, Benedict & Co., Atlantic; Seeberger & Brady, Washington; Cool Bros., Briggs & Co., New Amsterdam; H. A. Kohn & Bros., Ætna.

THE recent Southern trip of Col. Veni, Vidi, Viki Scott is now explained, in his unanimous election in New York last Saturday to the office of President of the TEXAS Pacific Railroad Company, in the place of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, resigned. The active prosecution of this important enterprise had been suspended for some time past in consequence of a difference of opinion between Col. SCOTT and the ex-President regarding its management; referring to which, we expressed, at the outset, the opinion that Scott's coon in the end would have to "come down." Important results will of course follow close on the heels of this event, for Col. Scott is not a man to let his victories for a moment remain unimproved.

MR. SUMNER subjected himself to severe censure for bringing forward the resolution of inquiry into the sale of war material to France, and justly, if he is actuated, as is alleged, by motives of hostility to the Administration and personal ill-will towards Gen. GRANT. Since an investigation, if such are his motives, could result in injury to no one but himself, while it strengthened Gen. GRANT and the Administration, there is nothing to be dreaded from the movement. If, however, it should turn out that the facts are as they are alleged to be, Mr. SUMNER will not only be vindicated, but will have even the thanks of the country. The matter is one concerning which the facts can be waited for without prejudice.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 17, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your answer to my former letter in regard to the manner of choosing delegates from this State to the Republican National Convention, you said that whenever Pennsylvania had a candidate the choice was taken from the districts and given to the State Convention. The time the Convention is to choose. Am I right in understanding that Pennsylvania has a candidate to present to the National Convention? If so, who is he?

In reply, we have to say, that to the best of our knowledge and belief the intention is to present Mr. CAMERON for Vice President, and give to him the united vote of the delegates. Perhaps he does not expect to receive the nomination, but the compliment of such a vote is understood to be very much coveted by him.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is of opinion that "the COMMERCIAL is, politically, a fool," for referring to Mr. CAMERON as "the distinguished "Senator and able Chairman, who, though of "course not present, is known to have exer"ed an important influence in directing the "American side in the conferences of the "Joint High Commission; in fact, whose profound knowledge of international law, perfect familiarity with the entire range of the question of the Alabama claims, and research into treaties in general were of the greatest value to all sides." Looking at the light in which our neighbor views the reference, that is, in sober earnest, we should be quite inclined to coincide in the opinion. But what epithet would properly describe the discernment which puts such a construction on language?

"My Lord, they say that thou art greatest among the great, wisest among the wise, most learned among the learned."

"They that so praise me, if they do not jest, are fools—and they who do it in jest, do cut me to the quick."

"But, my Lord, the praise is received with most literal construction."

"Then they be the fools who thus construe."—*Old Play.*

PREMATURE HOPES CONCERNING ISRAEL.

A late report represents the consuls of various Christian nations resident in Bucharest as uniting in a petition calling on the government of Roumania to protect the Jews of the country against their persecutors. In the statement there is nothing strange or surprising, and yet the fact is well worthy of attention as a significant sign of the times. It is also interesting as it seems to indicate the complete inauguration in Christendom of a new system, a method of dealing with the Jewish race, from which it is not unreasonable to expect remarkable results. In the capital of the Catholic world a Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, was kept up under the highest Christian sanction, so called, with all the degrading and disgusting peculiarities which had marked the place for many centuries, it was a matter of course that the ideas upon which the institution rested still retained more or less sway wherever the authority of the church was recognized. Thanks to VICTOR EMANUEL, the blot no longer exists to sustain and justify effete prejudices.

The full effect of the entire removal of all the political disabilities by which the race were weighed down and the ultimate result of their complete emancipation by the prevalence of the spirit of Christianity among the Gentiles, yet remain to be seen. In the United States indications point so strongly to the future obliteration of Jewish peculiarities and to the absorption of the Israelites in the surrounding Gentile population, as to cause some anxiety among conservative adherents of the old faith. There is, however, no cause for immediate alarm on the one hand, and quite as little for the pleasing hopes entertained by others. When referring to the Israelites, we may say that many persons appear to entertain rather vague notions concerning the actual numbers of the race in Europe as well as concerning their distribution. A journal evidently well informed says that one of the chief zones inhabited by them is the north border of Africa from Morocco to Egypt, where, in the coast cities of the Barbary States, they form an essential element of the population. Another zone largely occupied by them is in Europe, the belt of country which extends from the lower Danube to the Baltic sea. Among the Slavic nations inhabiting this tract there are about four millions of Jews, while in all the rest of Europe there are not a hundred thousand of them. The Jews in the United States are chiefly colonists from Western Europe. In Northern Africa they are steadily pressing on into the Sahara and toward the South, so that since 1850 Timbuctoo, the famous city of the desert, on the northern border of the valley of the Niger, has become the seat of a Jewish colony engaged in traffic. Then considering the numbers of them in Abyssinia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, China, etc., it certainly seems rather premature to found any lively or confident anticipations concerning the entire old race upon any revolution of opinion or mitigation of prejudice that may have taken place among the small fraction of it with which the Christians of Western Europe and America happen to be acquainted.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS BECOME MYTHICAL.

Before the days of the printing press and the newspaper it is easy to understand how an historical character might in a few years become mythical. Standing out distinctly as the representative of a party, or of certain principles of absorbing interest, the leader of men, even while alive, was readily invested by the popular imagination with whatever qualities might seem necessary to justify the admiration of which he was the object. If he happened to be grossly deficient in any of the needful traits, or if none of his known acts seemed to indicate the possession of them, either invention was called on to supply the want, or the acts and words of another were boldly ascribed to the popular favorite. Either uncontradicted, or feebly contradicted, such statements were soon generally accepted as true, and were in due time combined with the man's genuine achievements to constitute his authentic biography. Thus in the uncritical ages a plain man, endowed with a little more sagacity, or courage, or integrity, than his neighbor, was converted into a hero or a demi-god, whose character uniting a dozen inconsistent elements, and whose history containing the exploits somewhat exaggerated of a dozen men like himself, are quite unintelligible to rational posterity.

Even at the present day the old process may still be seen in activity, and, to a certain extent, with the old results. In the imaginations of a great multitude the late Mr. LINCOLN already stands out invested with the attributes of a character that never existed in any single man, and memoirs of him have already appeared quite adapted to sustain the popular impression. Within a more limited range TRADDEUS STEVENS is remembered with equal license to the imagination to transform the natural qualities of the man. The actual man is violently if not brilliantly idealized, and the image thus set up as a substitute for the reality is already plentifully sustained by records which fifty years hence may seem to possess the authority of contemporary documents. From time to time ever since the death of the Great Commoner, as he was absurdly called, the most extraordinary statements have been published in illustration of his character and talents. As they simply erred on the side of benevolent exaggeration and no one's self-love was wounded by them, nobody thought it worth while to deny or abate them, and thus they have passed into history. Only a few days ago, a correspondent of a distinguished Boston paper, halting for a while at Lancaster, filled a letter with a repetition of a number of the statements by which the reputation of STEVENS has been magnified in the popular estimation. According to this chronicler, "he (STEVENS) divided with BUCHANAN, who lived in the same town, the leading of the bar in his county; they were generally pitted against each other in all cases," with much more in the way of contrast between the old saint and the old sinner. We have neither call nor inclination to defend the reputation of MR. BUCHANAN, but in behalf of truth we cannot help saying that the correspondent's whole statement regarding the relations of the two men is utterly false. They were never pitted against each other at the bar; BUCHANAN having ceased to practice law long before STEVENS's removal from Gettysburg to Lancaster. With reference also to the character of the two men as citizens we may fairly affirm that the correspondent is as unjust to STEVENS in his eulogy as he is unjust to BUCHANAN by his disparagement.

New United States Buildings.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The grand inquest of the United States, recently held in Pittsburgh, returned, among other things, that the rooms now used by the Federal officers were entirely unfit, and, therefore, recommended the sale of the present site, the purchase of other ground, and the erection of new convenient and commodious buildings. The correctness of the finding will be questioned by no one, as the present rooms are truly a disgrace to the Government. But while the action of the Grand Jury was a step in the right direction, it should be fully supported by the people, by the City Councils and by the citizens at large.

The success of St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities in securing millions for such purposes, shows that, in them, things, the General Government, like the Kingdom of Heaven, suffers itself to be taken by violence.

The Chicago project involves an appropriation of $4,000,000, and that of St. Louis a like amount. Let Pittsburgh, with its fast increasing wealth and population, be up and doing, and, without imposing on its tax-payers local Federal Treasury, not fail to secure her fair and proportionate share of Government favor.

With the proper effort Pittsburgh can now secure buildings worthy the greatness of the city. J. M. C.

THE free trade homilettes which the London *Times* and other English journals deal out to the United States at stated intervals, would be vastly more edifying if they were a little less insincere. If one were to judge from the tenor of these articles alone he would naturally conclude that the British government had long since passed the protective period in her fiscal policy; and that the very sound of the word subsidy almost threw her into convulsions. There appears, however, to be a considerable discrepancy between her theory and her practice. The other day, for instance, Senator Cole of California gave on the floor of the United States Senate a detailed list of the various subsidies paid by the British government to the various steamship lines. These subsidies are as follows:

Cunard line	$550,000
Inman line	175,000
Halifax, Bermuda and St. Thomas line	97,000
R. S. P. Company—Southampton to Brazil	167,500
R. M. S. P. Company—The West Indies, Vera Cruz, etc	865,000
Panama and Pacific ports	91,250
West Coast of Africa mail service	100,000
To Alexandria, Suez and India	2,000,000
Private Gulf and Sydney	625,000
Total	$4,07,250

In addition to this large sum the Government pays four other companies postage on all the matter they carry, at the rate of sixty cents an ounce on letters, six cents a pound on newspapers, and ten cents a pound on books. Considering the character of England's teachings, and her reiterated belief that the system of "taxing a nation to foster it artificially" belongs to the "darkest period of economical ignorance," the foregoing exhibit is decidedly interesting, and should suggest food for reflection on the part of our own free-traders who are in the habit of re-echoing all her cries and pointing boastfully to her example.

A NUMBER of the principal steamship companies and importers of New York having been invited by the Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce Committee for investigating the abuses of the Custom House system, to give their views as to the best method of accomplishing a practical reform, state, in response, that in regard to the General Order business the owners and agents of vessels ought to be allowed to exercise the privilege of designating the bonded warehouses to which merchandise should be sent. That the best remedy for the abuses proved to exist in the appraiser's department, they propose the employment of none but honest and non-partisan men. They state also, that the present laws against smuggling by employes of vessels, are manifestly unjust, and a sliding scale of fines according to the magnitude of the offense is suggested in lieu of the forfeiture of the vessel. They also recommend the abolition of Custom House oaths, and the substitution of affirmation therefor, subject to heavy penalties for falsehood or misrepresentation. They state however, that all these reforms will inevitably prove nugatory, unless the whole Custom House service is completely disconnected from party politics, and appointments are made for character and ability alone. It is understood that these views and opinions meet the approval and concurrence of the great body of shipowners and importers of New York, and that they will be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury and the President without delay.

WITH reference to Senator Sumner's resolution of investigation into the sale of arms to France by the United States Government, the New York *Staats Zeitung*, a German Democratic organ, says it is very questionable whether the resolution be timely and opportune, and thinks that while such an investigation would have been of immense practical value at the time when the great body of German-Americans protested against such trade and sale, it can to-day only serve to enhance the difficulties of the United States in regard to the Alabama claims. The *Staats Zeitung* gives Mr. Sumner credit for the best motives, yet dissents altogether from his course. "He seems," that journal remarks, "to make one mistake upon another, and to sacrifice to his personal considerations all others, even those of plain patriotism." Considering that the views of the *Staats Zeitung* on this subject are probably those of the great majority of our German fellow citizens at this juncture, its opinion is not without general public interest.

The United States District Court of St. Louis lately made a decision which possesses considerable interest for bondsmen generally. The case was this: In 1866 a man named Barton Able was temporarily appointed Collector of Customs, and gave the requisite bond for an unexpired term. Afterwards he was regularly appointed to the same office and gave a new bond. When he ceases to be Collector the Treasury Department sent a transcript of his account with the government for the two terms, by which it appeared he was $303,000 short. Suit was, therefore, brought against Able and the sureties on the last bond for the recovery of the sum. The sureties claimed that a larger proportion of the deficit occurred during Able's first term, when they were not on his bond. The court decided that the sureties were not liable for this deficiency, and that the United States Treasury Department must make out a new transcript, separating the terms of office, in order to arrive at the amount for which the bondsmen were legally responsible.

AN important consistory of the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, for the nomination of bishops, is to be held in Rome to-day. The Pope's promised encyclical on the subject of public education will also, it is said, probably be promulgated at the same time. There are twenty vacancies in the College of Cardinals at the present time. Nearly all the members of the present College are Italians and ultramontanists, and since the sudden death of the Pope would leave the Church completely in their hands, considerable pressure has for some time past been brought to bear on His Holiness by the different European governments, to induce him to fill the existing vacancies, distributing them among the representatives of other countries. Fifteen of these appointments will, it is rumored, be made to-day. Among them, in all likelihood, will be a successor to the late Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, who was created a Cardinal on the day of his death.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Russian pathologist has discovered the cause of hydrophobia. He has been putting mad dogs under his microscope for some time, and now announces that the "main cause of rabies is the anatomical alteration of the kidneys through their parenchymatous inflammation." We always thought it was something like that, but what are we going to do about it?

At a temperance meeting recently held at Senator Wilson's house in Washington, the statement was made by a gentleman present that no less than hundred drinking-saloons had been erected in Chicago since the fire, and that many of them were aided by the Relief Committee. If this be true, it is a queer disposition to make of the charity funds, and ought to be seen into.

It is rumored that the bill of damages, in connection with Cuban affairs, is being made out at the State Department against Spain, which will make an American case ready as that before the Geneva Conference.

It is affirmed by geologists that the eastern shore of the United States is sinking into the ocean at the rate of about one-sixth of an inch per annum, or sixteen inches every hundred years. The island of New York goes under at the rate of seventeen inches per century.

A private dinner party was given in Boston a few days since, at the table of which were seated some thirty distinguished individuals, among whom were Edmund Quincy, ex-Gov. Clifford and Gov. Washburn. A number of wine-glasses for various wines were at each plate; but when the company arose not one of them had been touched. It would be interesting to know whose example saved the wine.

In the Island of Java the deficiency in the crop will, this year, be 25,000 tons—the Brazil crop will fall short some 70,000 tons, the Ceylon will fall short nearly 10,000 tons. It is thus estimated that the coffee crop of the world will fall short of last year fully 100,000 tons.

The Attorney General of Mississippi says that drinking houses and the habit of carrying weapons are the causes of nine-tenths of crime, violence and disorder in the State. The liquor licenses of last year amounted to less than $70,000, while the liquor consumed exceeded 600,000 gallons, bought at retail for more than two and a half millions. The damage done by this liquor in various ways is estimated at more than ten millions.

The Superintendent of the New Haven Fire Alarm Telegraph has recently invented and almost perfected an apparatus for indicating the locality of fires, which does away with sound and brings into use *sight*. It consists of a corresponding number of figures to those of the different alarm boxes about the city, and on the first stroke of the bell the electricity works a machine which presents to view the same number as that on the box from which the alarm is given.

Boston is going ahead. The imports of that city since the first of January exceed by eight hundred thousand dollars the imports for the same period of last year. The increase of exports for the same period was over one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The sea is said to be rapidly encroaching on Tybee island, Georgia, famed during the war. The ravine in which the Confederate troops drilled is imperiled. In the meantime pound-ing high tides. The remains of the United States soldiers who fell victims to the cholera in 1868, are exposed to view by the shifting of the sand, which has laid bare their shallow graves.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that Louis, the ex-prince imperial of France, will visit the United States next summer, and perhaps be accompanied by Prince Napoleon. Lulu is now sixteen years of age, and is said to speak five languages fluently. The Empress Eugenie is writing up her journal through Lulu, which will be edited by Theophile Gautier.

In reply to the flattering toast which the Czar, at the recent feast of St. George, proposed in honor of Germany and the German armies, the Emperor William has presented his imperial nephew with the original plan of the great Prussian campaign, as it was written in Count von Moltke's own handwriting immediately after the declaration of the Franco-German war. Czar, in acknowledging the precious document, said that he considered the present the most valuable contribution that could have been made to the imperial collection of celebrated autographs.

William Cullen Bryant is at Nassau, New Providence, whence he writes to the New York *Post*, that it becomes more and more, with every year, the resort of invalids from the United States, who seek to escape the rigors of a Northern winter. At some time not far distant, he says, it will become one of the most thronged watering places in the world.

Earl Mayo's immediate successor in the office of Governor-General of India is Lord Lytton Bulwer, Governor of Malta. He will assume office temporarily in right of executive gradation, and may be fully commissioned by the Crown subsequently. Lord Napier is an experienced servant of the British government. He is well known in the United States since the time of his appointment as Master of the Queen in Washington in 1857. He has served also in Russia, Turkey, in Berlin, and at the Hague.

The London *Athenæum* contradicts the report of the death of M. Ivan Turgenieff, the eminent Russian novelist. It says he is alive and well, and has just published a new novelette, called "Veshniaya Vodui" ("Spring Torrents"), which is to be found in the current number of the *Vyestnik Evropui*. His necrologists have, it is grounded, him with his relative, Nikolai Tourguenief.

It is related of M'lle Pauline Lucca, who detests Wagner's music, that on one occasion, while fulfilling an engagement in Pesth, she said she would not sing any of it for a million of money. The newspapers hearing of this observation, insisted that she could be forced to sing. Touched the prima donna's pride, and in three days she had studied Elisa, which was performed by her with startling success. However, as soon as the performance was over, she sent the score back to the manager, and since then expressly stipulates in all her German engagements that she is not to sing any of the hated composer's music.

There are rumors that an interview between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Brazil is soon to take place at Nice. That will be nice for the landlords.

It is reported that the eldest son of President Grant is engaged to a well-known society young lady living in New York, the marriage to take place when the Lieutenant returns from Europe.

The original of Cooper's famous "Bee-Hunter," a man named Basil Harrison, lives near Kalamazoo, Michigan, on a farm which he has occupied for the past forty-five years. He is one hundred and one years old,and is still hale and hearty.

The late General John A. Rawlins's widow, now a resident of Danbury, Connecticut, was recently married to Mr. C. F. Daniels, of New York.

Sergeant Davis, who was sergeant in the old Fourth infantry when President Grant was captain in that regiment, paid his old commander a visit recently, and received a hearty welcome.

Ordnance Sales to France.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The assertions of ignorance on the part of our Government officials, by Senators Wilson and Conkling and Harlan, are unworthy their intelligence. At the best, they are the merest pretence in the world. The whole matter was notorious at the time. In the War Department at Washington, at the armory there, where the guns were being repaired and prepared for shipment by extra labor, and at New York, whence the shipments were made, there was no concealment of the fact that the purchases were on account of the French Government. The newspapers told the story from day to day, giving the amounts and the character of the several shipments, their destination, and estimated values. Our Government officers, who sell their surplus stores, took pains to meet these special demands. The real point of any official inquiry to be now made is, —what we have evidently—the sharp, if any, of the great profits of the business that went to any government officials, or to any friends thereof, as an inducement to facilitate the details of the transactions.

What Colonel Forney is Saying.

[From the Philadelphia Press, February 15.]

This idea of reform is as clear to us to-day as their clamor for State rights was a pretext for devotion to the Union twelve years ago, when, in these columns, we denounced secession as the broad and bloody road to disunion. Hence the flag of Reform must not be confided to the enemies of the Republican party. If Grant is to be nominated and re-elected it must be by the Republicans. Pennsylvania should take the lead in the good work. A statesman for Governor, honest men for our county offices. Options are unfavorable at present for the next letter, upon constitutional reform, in reply to sundry gentlemen in this city, some of whom I believe, are members of this association, to receive my views. The facts and illustrations on this subject so fully, it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them. In this connection, however, it is considered proper to guard against misapprehension. There are many who favor the principle of conferring large judicial powers upon the people, enabling them to do much of what is now accomplished by special and local acts of the Legislature, I differ in opinion with all such. On the contrary, I believe that the people should be the last to interfere with the courts, as at present, I believe we have gone quite far enough in this direction. I have an abiding faith in the soundness of the system by which the powers of government are divided into the legislative, executive and judicial departments; and it follows that each of these departments should be confined, as a general rule, be confined to its legitimate and natural functions. All encroachments by the one department on the domain or jurisdiction of the other, are departures from sound and established principles; and if not arrested, or confined to narrow and exceptional limits, will destroy the symmetry of our political system; and sooner or later will result in disastrous consequences. Special legislation has demonstrated the fact that because it has subjected it to temptations greater than it could bear. The judges of our courts are but men, of like passions and infirmities; and it is unwise to subject them to the influences and temptations by which others have fallen. "Lead us not into temptation," is an utterance of divine wisdom; and the principle is applicable at all times, and to all classes.

II. Our Constitution needs amendment in that part which confers authority upon the subject of education. At present it reads thus:

"ARTICLE SIX. The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State *in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.*"

In a Democratic or Republican government principle and policy unite in joint protest against all distinctions and discriminations among the people. All such classifications are odious in themselves; and apt to bring any laws which embody them into disrespect, and make them difficult or impossible of enforcement; and especially where such distinctions are made between the rich and poor. This was the main reason why our early public school laws were a failure; and the present Constitution, though a great advance in the right direction, falls far short of what it ought to be in this respect. Instead, therefore, of the equivocal and invidious provision just cited, I would substitute the clear and manly declaration of the new constitution of the State of Illinois as follows:

"The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the State may receive a good common school education."

III. What are known as the sinking fund sections of the Constitution should be amended.

These were amendments of 1857, and their history shows how impossible it is to forsee and properly provide for the indefinite future. The balance in the sinking fund on the 30th of November, 1869, was two million, eight hundred and fifteen thousand, five hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty cents, whilst the balance in the Treasury at the same date was only $1,40,962 49. The balance in the sinking fund on the 30th of November, 1870, was $3,014,529 40, and the balance in the Treasury at the same date was $1,302,742 82. The balance in the sinking fund 30th November, 1871, was $3,478,938 40, and the balance in the Treasury at the same date, only $1,476,808 39. It thus appears that the balance in the sinking fund is annually increasing; and that the State Treasury is annually becoming more indebted to the sinking fund. The State Treasurer is annually using the moneys in the sinking fund to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, notwithstanding an express Constitutional prohibition, and the fact that by the seventh section of the act of Assembly creating the sinking fund it is made a criminal offence to use this fund or any part of it for any purpose other than the payment of the public debt and interest thereon. This part of the Constitution, and the act to enforce it, are habitually violated by every public officer. The State Treasurer is compelled either to disregard the Constitution and the statute, or prejudice the credit of the State, by refusing to pay the current demands upon the Treasury, when there are no funds on hand to meet them, except those in the sinking fund; and practically the former alternative is always chosen. Nothing so induces a loose system for, and disregard of the law, whether constitutional or statute, as its constant violation with impunity by the sworn officers chosen for its execution; and it can require no further argument to demonstrate the propriety and necessity for some change to remedy this condition of things.

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V. The State Treasurer should be elected by the popular vote and not by the Legislature.

Sad experience has demonstrated our present mode of election to be unwise. As administered, this is the most profitable office in the State, and as a consequence great efforts are made to secure it. When the Legislature meets, and long before, the members are importuned by the candidates and their friends; and it is notorious that legislators are bought and sold in the unseemly and disgraceful scramble which occurs annually at the election of State Treasurer. The Legislature is degraded at the very commencement of the session, the people of the State are humiliated, and the whole performance is a scandal upon the fair fame of the State. Let us save ourselves from all this, by a proper constitutional amendment, making the election of members of the Legislature who were identified with them, what is there to hinder the Executive, immediately after the election, or even before it, when the handwriting was already visible on the wall, from convening the old Legislature in extra session, and thus defeat the people in their choice, and perpetuate themselves in power, in defiance of the popular will? Even after the election the newly-chosen members could not legally act in the place of meeting without the authority, and if they were not in their appearance at the place of meeting, it would only be to find others in their places, and with good color of right. It must not be said that this is not a supposable case—that no Executive would presume or dare to do this. But why not? Would not such action be in strict accordance with the very letter of the Constitution? Under our theory and system of government the Legislature may lawfully do what it is not prohibited by the Constitution from doing. Constitutional provisions are but restraints upon the powers and agents of the government—in the case supposed, on the Executive and Legislature—and to argue that such restraints are not necessary, is a begging of the question, and a virtual admission that constitutions are unnecessary. In this case the contrary is assumed. It is assumed also, that all apparent defects should be remedied when practicable, and that the people should be the newly appointed from threatened dangers; but in times of public commotion, political excitement and party strife, the evils break forth unrestrained, however ill considered prompt guard against misapprehension. There are many who favor the principle of conferring large judicial powers upon the people, enabling them to do much of what is now accomplished by special and local acts of the Legislature, I differ in opinion with all such. On the contrary, I believe that the people should be the last to interfere with the courts, as at present, I believe we have gone quite far enough in this direction. I have an abiding faith in the soundness of the system by which the powers of government are divided into the legislative, executive and judicial departments; and it follows that each of these departments should be confined, as a general rule, be confined to its legitimate and natural functions. All encroachments by the one department on the domain or jurisdiction of the other, are departures from sound and established principles; and if not arrested, or confined to narrow and exceptional limits, will destroy the symmetry of our political system; and sooner or later will result in disastrous consequences. Special legislation has demonstrated the fact that because it has subjected it to temptations greater than it could bear. The judges of our courts are but men, of like passions and infirmities; and it is unwise to subject them to the influences and temptations by which others have fallen. "Lead us not into temptation," is an utterance of divine wisdom; and the principle is applicable at all times, and to all classes.

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, February 17, 1872.

Tamen usque recurro. The record for the past week is but a repetition of the foregoing one, with spasmodic changes from activity to ease in the supply of money, and a general complaint of scarcity of currency. The New York bank statement shows again a falling off in reserve, and the banks are now but little over three millions above the amount required by law. If our Clearing House Association would require such a statement from the banks here, it would furnish means to form a more intelligent opinion of the general market. As it is, the only way of forming a judgment is to gather the opinions of such bank officials as will give expression to their feeling, and by the character of paper in hands of bill brokers, with the accompanying rates of interest. Lenders are noted for putting on the airs of poorness, like Job Trotter's piety, for the occasion, but at the present time they all seem truly "under conviction" of the sin impecuniousness.

—The Philadelphia Stock Board report sales of $10,000 Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 93½; Allegheny County 6's at 88; Pittsburgh 5's at 75. The excessive competition engendered by the increase of banking institutions seems to endanger the safe and economical management hitherto characteristic of our banks. The practice of paying high rates of interest on daily balances of city accounts cannot be successfully and well done here, as the funds thus held on deposit cannot be used as profitably as in the east, where the system of call loans predominates. There the whole balance of the bank can be employed while here a large reserve must be kept idle. And it takes a small knowledge of arithmetic to demonstrate that there is no money in paying six per cent. on daily balances, to which must be added a half per cent. United States tax, margin for expenses and reserve idle, without accepting extra hazardous risks. That the evil tendency is growing is seen from the late bids for the city deposits and from circulars scattered broadcast throughout the country by institutions thus seeking to buy business.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	110½	110½	110½
Currency 6s	114	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	110½
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific Railroad	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 17, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Canton	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	69
West'n Union Tel.	68½	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	57½	57¾	57¾	57¾	57½	57½
Adams Express				95		
Wells Fargo Ex				65		
American Express				57		
United States Ex				66		
New York Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
N. Y. Central scrip	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Reading	112¾	113	112¾	113	113	113
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago & North'n	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago and Alton	121		121			
Do. preferred						
Boston, H'fd & E						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central	110¾		110¾			
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Tennessee State bonds	66					
Do. new						
South Carolina, July	39					
South Carolina, old	39					
Missouri sixes	94½					

—A proposition, made in 1865, to regulate all our financial matters by authorizing the United States Treasury to receive legal tender notes on deposit and issue United States 6 per cent. bonds for them, also to pay off any of these bonds by the reissue of the legal tenders for principal and interest on demand, has been under discussion ever since, and our attention called to the same by an intelligent banker officer in this city. The immediate and practical result of the working of these suggestions would be, of course, to convert the reserve of all the banks into 6 per cent. securities, since the banks would hold legal tenders when it could as well hold a 6 per cent. loan to the Government. The banks would then only make out of it say twenty millions annually, but this would add a material per cent. stage to the present burden of the taxpayer.—*Ledger.*

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is reported to say that his decision that dividends declared on the first day of January, 1872, shall pay income tax, if they were based on earnings of 1871, holds good with regard to dividends and coupons until all dividends and coupons from earnings of 1871 shall be taxed. He does not intend to give another ruling, but holds that dividends of earnings are taxable when earned, and the tax must be deducted if earned in 1871, no matter when payable.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	62½
Phila. and Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	49½
Catawissa	16
Oil Creek & Alley R.	41½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62½
North Penn. R. R.	58½
Camden and Amboy	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Reading	56½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 17, 1872.

REMARKS—Considerable snow has fallen within the past forty-eight hours, though the weather is not so cold as it was. The rivers are not in navigable order, nor will we pretend to "guess" when they will be. The week closes upon uniform market, with trade only moderately active. Flour—Another advance in prices is looked for, and may take place at an early day. Wheat—The market continues firm and unchanged. Bacon and provisions are held firmly at quotations. Groceries are active, particularly in the line of coffee and sugars. Cheese is very firm, and the recent advance in prices maintained. Eggs are scarce and a shade higher. Butter is more plentiful and prices weak and lower. Apples are in good demand at unchanged prices. Hay is in large supply and prices tend to lower figures. Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand fair; good winter $4 50@5 00 per bbl; fair $4; common $3; fancy $5@5 50. Receipts 219 bbls.

ASHES—The recent advance in prices is fully maintained, and a light stock reported. We quote as follows: Common soda ask 4½c; refined 5c; bitrate soda 5½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLE BUTTER—We are reported a good demand, with sales prime at 6c@6½c per gallon; common to fair 5@5½c.

BEANS—There is a steady demand for prime Navy at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush. The supply is reported light and the market firm.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We are reported a brisk demand at $8 00@8 50 ₱ barrel for a prime article; $3 75 @4 00 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—The demand is light with some sales at prices within the range of 7½@8c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—We have no change to note in prices. The market is reported quiet at $4 50 for fancy; No 1, 3 00; No. 2 ₱3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25; ₱2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal 1-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $1 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 63 packages. Prices are weak and lower. We quote extra choice roll at 28@30c; choice to prime 24@26c; fair to good 20@22c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts green meats 2,250 pieces. Trade reported considerably active, with sales at the following figures: Sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear do do 8½c; sugar-cured breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9¼c; for steamed, 9¼c; kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10¼@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25.

BRAN—In good request, with sales of XXX at $15 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00@12 00; extra cured $9 00@10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts 117 boxes. Owing to the light stock on hand holders are firm and the late advance in prices fully maintained. We quote New York and Goshen at 15c; Ohio do 17c; Ohio Factory 16c; Dairy 12c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½@22c. Demand active.

CANDLESTICKS—There is a fair demand at sales with Sackett's Bell Berries $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey, cultivated, $12 00@13 00.

CEMENT—No change in prices, with a moderate demand reported. We quote Beeson's Phœnix itly ornamic $2 75; Lonsdon $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The demand for prime fruits, continues fair, and sales are reported as being made at the following figures: Dried apples 5½@6c; peaches, brightnew halves, 9½@10½c; old pbs (sacks) 7½@8½c; quarters 5@5½c; cuttings, prime to choice, 3@3½c; raspberries, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12@c for new.

EGGS—In consequence of light receipts eggs have again advanced and we now quote prime fresh at 29@30 ₱ doz; salted 19@21c.

FEATHERS—Receipts since our last report 607 bbls. A further advance in prices is spoken of, though so far as we could learn it has not yet occurred. The recent advance is maintained; stocks on hand are not heavy, though amply sufficient to meet the demands of the trade following are the ruling quotations: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 90; Pan handle, southern, amber, bbls $7 90; Monongahela Glory, red winter, bbls $7 80. The usual reduction in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₱ bbl; straw Flake $8 00; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crosett's $7 35; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50@7 00.

FEATHERS—A fair trade is reported, with sales of No 1 live geese at 67½@70c to the trade; store 58@59c; retail as to quality, @ounce @ pound.

HIDES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	1,300	4 60@4 25		14,480	4 75
50	8,000	4 75@ 50		9,940	5 00
60	10,380	4 75@ 74		11,410	4 75
65	16,220	4 00@ 50		11,500	4 90
102	25,100	4 75@ 80		13,240	4 70
97	25,720	4 60@ 30		24,900	4 75
	9,960	4 70@ 72		15,940	5 00

SADDLE, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

16	1,750	4 60@ 25		24,050	4 75
199	30,300	$5 off 4 60@ 30		6,700	5 00
75	12,860	4 90@ 95		28,110	4
156	51,020	5 00@ 94		25,780	5 10
70	14,280	4 75@ 10		3,840	5 25
8	2,050	5 00@			

Sheep.

SADDLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

No	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
222	24,090	$6 15@18		14,490	$7 15

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

200	20,650	6 50@ 50	per head	10 40	
198	23,160	6 50@ 61		15,400	7 00
138	12,420	7 00@ 76		14,570	7 25
84	5,620	7 75@ 85		6,270	8 00
98	8,820	8 00@			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

98	7,420	6 75@ 00		8,540	7 75
145	12,760	6 75@ 144		11,920	8 00
144	13,250	7 00@ 50		7,500	8 00
369	32,790	7 25@ 2	540	2,960	

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

158	15,000	A 50			

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 19, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude.	Exports Crude.	Exports per Penn. R. R.
Monday, February 12	4,699	423	1,679
Tuesday, February 13	3,115	162	2,982
Wednesday, February 14	2,920	418	1,295
Thursday, February 15	394		1,196
Friday, February 16	5,440	164	
Saturday, February 17	1,890	147	1,521
Total for week	18,462	1,314	8,302
Since January 1	166,925	6,255	58,587
To February 17, 1872	122,398	7,569	66,889
Same time 1871	74,210	13,256	39,465
Same time 1870	18,140	10,524	44,944
Same time 1869	83,691	1,744	32,779
Same time 1868	133,662	2,962	34,512

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was changeable, prices being unsettled, besides the great oil suit was on trial and dealers were evidently desirous of listening to the details of the trial, hence trade was neglected. Towards the close of the week the market exhibited more firmness, and holders were asking an advance. The receipts of crude continue liberal, with a good demand for first lots of raw and refined. The receipts of crude since the first of January exhibit an increase of 48,188 barrels. This shows pretty conclusively that there is no scarcity of the raw material. Liberal sales are daily reported in the oil regions.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, received, barrels	14,090	18,462

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eight years:

From January 1st to February 17, 1872				122,398
Same time 1871				74,210
Same time 1870				18,140
Same time 1869				83,691
Same time 1868				133,662
Same time 1867				11,369
Same time 1866				48,000
Same time 1865				4,707

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,071	1,314
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,172	5,202
Total	11,243	9,616
Same time 1871	5,202	13,256

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to February 17th for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	7,744	10,524	13,256	7,569
Allegheny Valley Railroad	25,792	44,944	39,465	66,889
Total	33,536	55,468	52,721	74,458

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market may be called steady but not very active so far as relates to prices; transactions from one end of the week to the other, and far between. We quote as follows: Spot, 10¾; S. O. to July, 10; B. O. to July, 11¾; S. O. all year, 10¾; B. O. all year, 12¾. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet, being entirely devoid of animation. In the absence of sales the following are the prices we deliver: Cash receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	165	Corn, sacks	878
Oats, sacks	4,453	Rye, sacks	170
Barley, sacks			

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat are light. This causes the market to rule firm. The mills are purchasing as they require, from hand to mouth. We quote red winter, car load, at $1 55@1 60; choice do, $1 60@1 62; white do. Oats—As will be noticed, are in fair supply, though prices are fully maintained. We are reported sales by car load at 50@55c, and in a jobbing way at 55@60c. Rye is in fair request with sales by car load at 60@61c, and in a jobbing way at 62@65c. Shelled corn sold by car load on track at 56@57c in eleven days. There is not much doing, with a light supply, and finds a ready market at 55c per bush. The market is quiet and prices nominally 55@59c for fall; spring 52@56c.

HAY—The arrivals have increased and prices are weak and a shade lower. We quote car load lots on track at $23@24 for timothy and $18@19 for clover.

HOPS—We are reported a steady demand at the following figures: '71s at 60@70c ₱ lb; old '70s 40@ 45c ₱ lb.

HUCKS—In good demand at 2½@3½c.

HOMINY—Sales at Duquesne, P. Dorland limited.

HEMP—Dealers report a fair demand, with sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $390@395.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—The market is firm with sales of No 1 extra at 85@88c; No 2, 62@64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 90@95c.

LIME—Pittsburgh white $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@1 85 in seconds $1 45 at 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $1 50@1 60; feed $1 40@1 45.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 15c per lb.

POULTRY—There is a moderate demand, and the market rules as follows: Dressed turkeys 15@16c; chickens 12@13c; geese 10@11c; ducks 14@15c. Very few turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00@1 25.

POTATOES—The receipts are light and prices firm. Prime (sackholders us) readily at 75@80c ₱ bush.

ROSIN—Sales regularly made at 4@5c ₱ lb. Demand active.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb do $2 50; 1-lb do $6 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 75 at 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We are reported a fair demand, with sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WILLOWS—The market is quiet and steady, with sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c; $1 00; proof rectified $1 05@1 06; pure and corn $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 17, 1872.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle 316 cars; hogs 158 cars; sheep 152 cars; mules 21 cars, and horses 33 cars. Comparing these with the arrivals of last week, we find there has been an increase of 21 cars of cattle, 57 of sheep, and 11 of mules, and a decrease of 2 of hogs and 3 of horses.

Cattle.

As will be seen by the above arrivals, the offerings of cattle have been a little larger than last week, but still not enough to make any change in the market. We think that if anything the number of cattle on sale here has been smaller, and that the increase is mainly in through stock. The market this week opened up firm on Tuesday with but few buyers here. On Wednesday the run of stock was rather light and its quality fair, and the market ruled firm and nearly all sold early at a shade higher than last week. The run of cattle for sale did not prove heavy, and with favorable reports of Eastern markets sellers advanced prices at least ¼c on all grades. On Friday there was very little stock in the yards unsold, and the general feeling and tone of the market was firm. Trade, however, is nothing doing, and a few loads of cattle that were not here in time for the market will be sent to Allegheny for retail. Following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 steers, $6 50@6 90; prime 1,100 to 1,300 do steers, $5 50 to $5 75; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 ₱ steers, $4 75 to $5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, heifers, stags, &c., $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs about the same as last week, with a difference as to prices. The demand for York hogs during the early part of the week was light, and with no very good feeling ruling the market was dull and sluggish at prices ranging from $4 to to $4 65; for strictly prime and choice Philadelphia types it was more active at figures from $5 35 to $5 65. The change of weather has had a favorable influence on the trade and prices of Yorkers run up to as high as $5, and Philadelphia to $5 per hundred pounds. The offerings of extra hogs has been very light and not equal to the demand, and with this feeling rolling dealers had no difficulty in getting about their own figures.

The receipts are here higher to-day then at any time for several months. The only reason assigned for the advance is the light runs; pork is selling cheap and there has been no advance in lard, shoulders or hams to warrant the present feeling, and we think that unless prices recede there will be a rise in these articles. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia, $5 85 to $6 00; prime Philadelphia, $5 50 to $5 75; prime Yorkers, $4 75 to $5 00; common, $4 50 to $4 75.

Sheep.

As will be seen by the above report the arrivals of sheep for the week have been some fifty-seven cars more than last. In quality the receipts were both common and good. The feeling on good sheep is pretty much the same as last week, though higher, on common, with a large supply on sale, the feeling is not so good, and the market has ruled slower, with prices a little lower than last week. Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here. Ex.

Penn's Central	62½
Phila. and Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	49½
Catawissa	16
Oil Creek & Alley R.	41½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62½
North Penn. R. R.	58½
Camden and Amboy	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Reading	56½

THE HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

February 17.—The market is very firm for all kinds. Of 1871's the stock remaining is very light, and for the most part of quite indifferent quality; there are also but few 1870's remaining, mostly held for from 40 to 50 cents; of 1869's but few are offering, as holders look for much higher prices in April; of 1868's the stock remaining is mostly in few hands who show no disposition to sell. Sales 120 bales 71's at from 45 to 65 cents; 170 bales 70's, 25 to 45 cents; about 250 bales '66's, 15 to 25. They have some receipts of foreign nearly all of which were sold to arrive.

The following is from the circular, of 15th inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	284
Receipts corresponding week 1871	521
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,308
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	23,825
Total receipts for same time 1870-71	22,245
Total receipts for same period in 1869-70	85,116
Exports for the week	253
Total exports since September 1, 1871	2,529
Imports for the week	410
Total imports since September 1, 1871	2,904

The Cooperstown *Journal* of 15th inst. says: "Not in many years have the hops been brought up as closely as they are at this time; very few, and they mostly of an inferior quality, remain in the hands of the growers. Good 'seconds' of '71 are worth in the country from 47 to 52 cents."—*Current Ind.*

	56					
	39					
	39					
	94½					

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

February 17.—In the wool market the demand continues in excess of the supply, and as a natural consequence prices are hardening, and for some descriptions higher figures have been obtained during the past week. Transactions are limited by the scarcity as much as by the extreme rates asked. In some grades of domestic, only small lots are to be obtained, and larger lots would just as readily be taken if buyers could only find them.

Manufacturers continue to be forced in for supplies, and only a few of them are in a position to keep out for any length of time. But if they propose to keep on running at all events, they may as well lay wood in at current prices, since a comprehensive view of the markets of the whole world will serve to indicate that the pinch of the famine is yet to come, and that prices are now quite as favorable as they are likely to be at any time during the next few months.

But some consumers begin to be frightened as they have good reason to be) at the prospect before them, and to despair of getting one to two years' equilibrium of values between wool and its manufactured products. The thing certainly can never be done while the relations of supply and demand in the two cases, continue so very different as they now are. Wool is scarce and goods are plenty, and the demand for the former is very pressing, and for the latter rather slack.

Under these circumstances, there evidently can be no levelling up of relative values, and the only way to equalize them, since wool cannot be made plenty, is to make goods scarce as they are nice stuffs. And to establish the same relations of supply and demand in both cases. Manufacturers, where are you? Take this hint; but whether they will have the courage and spirit of co-operation to act upon it is quite another question. What is just now painfully apparent to all admit in theory, but, for certain reasons, are apt to disregard in practice.

The speculative feeling among dealers still continues, and, if anything, they are more eager buyers than manufacturers, knowing as they do, that there is no source, the world over, whence a cheap supply of wool can be obtained, and that the quantity of the current sales are made to wool merchants of this and other Atlantic cities, who seem and there have been no advance in lard, shoulders or hams to warrant the present feeling, and we think, that unless prices recede there will be a rise in these articles. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia, $5 85 to $6 00; prime Philadelphia, $5 50 to $5 75; prime Yorkers, $4 75 to $5 00; common, $4 50 to $4 75.

Sheep.

As will be seen by the above report the arrivals of sheep for the week have been some fifty-seven cars more than last. In quality the receipts were both common and good. The feeling on good sheep is pretty much the same as last week, though higher, on common, with a large supply on sale, the feeling is not so good, and the market has ruled slower, with prices a little lower than last week. Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here. Ex.

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Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Reading	56½

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

February 17.—There has been but little change in the market this week, which has been apparently enjoying a lull in activity and speculation. Holders are, however, extremely firm in their views, and decline to sell at less than ruling rates, which are as follows:

Sterling exchange	109¾

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¾ and to 110¾, and was intensely dull throughout the day, at the close offering at 110¾ bid. Gold clearings $27,000,000. Specie exports for the week $153,235.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows as follows.

Loans, decrease	$ 510,900
Specie, decrease	1,562,500
Deposits, decrease	3,222,300
Legal tenders, decrease	858,800
Circulation, decrease	12,500

An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net loss of $1,845,000 in their legal reserve, and that they now hold only $3,748,100 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bond market was strong and higher at the close.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	111¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	5-20s, 1868	111¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	114
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull on general list. Tennessees very strong at 66@66¾; South Carolina new bonds about ½ per cent. better and closed quiet.

Missouri sixes	94¾	Virginias, old	59
Tennessees, ex-coupon	66¾	North Carolinas, old	33¾
Tennessees, new	66¾	North Carolinas, new	18¾
Virginias, new	54		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened quiet, with but very little activity during the day. The stock market was not affected by any extra feeling. Prices are, however, generally advanced late in the day. At the close the best figures of the day were generally current. In the upward movement Union Pacific touched 33¾; Quicksilver rose to 35 for common, 37 for preferred. These stocks were the chief features in the market. In regard to the rise in Union Pacific, it is stated those parties who recently sold out have been buying back their stock and are going to the bull side for another advance.

Western Union	68¾	New Jersey Central	110¾
Quicksilver	34¾	St. Paul	35¾
Adams Express	95	do pref	67¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	66	Wabash	46
American Express	67	do pref	86
U. S. Express	57½	Fort Wayne	97¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	Terre Haute	21
New York Central	97¾	do pref	46
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	Chicago & Alton	121
Erie	21	do pref	124
do pref	62	Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Harlem	109¾	C. C. & C	88
do pref	130	Burlington & Quincy	112
Reading	113	Lake Shore	90¾
Mich Central	113¾	Panama	21¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Illinois Central	128
Northwestern	72¾	Union Pacific	33¾
do pref	90¾	C P Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	110¾	Union	91¾

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake less active at 28¾@28¾c, cash; Straits 27½@27¾c; Lake Superior 28½@29c; bolts pipe, E H Meyers & Co, 50 kegs pigs fresh, 4 kegs hams, W H Wilson, 1 do do, A & P C McPherson, 1 do do, Mollitor & Co, 1 do do, Bell & Richart, 50 bales hay, John Mann, 2 cars oats, Kean & Morton, 2 do do, 2 do do wagons, H J McCracken, 175 sacks grain and flour, Slack & West, 6 bbls whisky, W Welch & Co, 35 sks 3 bbls bone, J S Dilworth & co, 50 bags S P Skirrow & co, 7 packages dried fruit, M Weber, 1 bx mdse, Williamson, Wy, D & Co, 1 do do, Gilmore & Co, 175 bbls flour, 2,000 bbls pepper, E Hyle & Son, 12 bls cotton, Dilworth Bros, 13 hhds sugar, J Porterfield & co, 5 tcs hams, W Shields, 30 sks grain, Gilmore & Co, 175 do wheat, J M Murdock, 10 bbls flour, Schoonover & co, rail do do, 1 car corn, Hitchcock, Mc & co, 1 do do, F Sellers & co, 50 tcs hams, A W Bomgardner, 1 car corn.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

M A Herman, 5 bbls s leather; Hunter, H & Co, 29 bales rags; A V R R 44 car wheels; J T Briggs, 1 car old iron; Wyeth, Wrest & Neb, 1 bx rubber; Geo Hardy, 1 bx tallow; A Austin, 1 bag bags; Wm Hoffman, 2 calves; C A Williams, 1 bx butter; Bradley & Co, 1 do do; Thompson, Dunlavy & Shinkle, 2 bbls pickled hog; Jno Rothide, 2 calves; Jas Callery & Co, 1 car hides; W McKeehen, 1 car junk; Iron Shoemarker B & Co, 1 car limestone; A V R R, 1 truck wheel.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. & O., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co, m	6	Shoenberger, B & Co, g	9
Bryan, A & Co, m	1	Coleman R. & Co, m	1
Zug & Co., m	1		
Total	18		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
J A Caughey, m	10	Brown & Co., m	2
J W Lorber, m	1	Bingham, m	2
J Moorhead, m	3	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	1
Lloyd & R, m	3	Wm. Clark & Co, m	1
Hallman H, m	2	R Wister, m	1
Total	31		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
J. A. Caugher, o	1	Zug & Co., o	1
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	1	Dilworth, P & Co, o	1
J Painter & Son, o	1	Union

THE VERY LATEST.

THE KUKLUX.

Objects and Aims of the Organization

General Demoralization at the South.

Report of the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Joint Select Committee will to-morrow report on the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States. The evidence taken in Washington and South Carolina is submitted, as is also the report of the sub-Committee to digest reports of Executive officers of States. The testimony taken in other States is yet unprepared and will be submitted in a supplementary report.

The Committee say *inquiry has been made into the commission of outrages, execution of the laws, dead legislation, official incompetency, corruption, &c. There is a* remarkable concurrence of testimony that the courts and juries administer justice between man and man in all ordinary cases civil and criminal, but evidence is equally decisive that redress cannot be obtained against those who commit crimes in disguise and at night. The reasons assigned are that identification is difficult, almost impossible; that when this is arranged, the combinations and oaths of the order come in and release culprits by perjury, either upon the witness stand or in the jury box, and that the terror inspired by their acts as well as the public sentiment in their favor in many localities paralyzes the arm of the civil power. Numerous complaints were made of the incapacity of many of the inferior magistrates, and in several States the Governors are charged with abuse of the pardoning power, especially in favor of negroes, which will be considered subsequently.

The committee trace, as far as they are able, the origin, extent, purposes and mode of operation of the Ku-Klux Klan, the time of whose organization is fixed in 1866, and the testimony in reference to which covers 1,400 pages of the report of the sub-committee of elections. In the Louisiana contested election cases in 1868, the object of the Ku-Klux was to oppose and reject the principles of the radical party as shown by the Constitution, to be accomplished by each member providing himself with a pistol, Ku-Klux gown and signal instruments. If corroborative evidence were needed, it could be found in the expressions made by these bandits to their victims when inflicting their scourgings upon men and their outrages upon women. That testimony is uniform, and if out of their own mouths we can condemn them, it must be on the ground of their hostility to the Government and to the enjoyment by the negro of the rights conferred on him by the amendment to the Constitution, and by laws which they are organized to oppose.

The refusal of a large portion of the wealthy and educated men to discharge their duties as citizens has brought upon them the natural consequences which are being suffered in Northern cities and communities from the neglect of their business and educated men to participate in all movements of the people which make up self-government. The citizen in either section who refuses or neglects from any motive to take his part in self-government, has learned that he must now suffer and help to repair the evils of bad government. The newly-made voters of the South at the close of the war, it is testified, were kindly disposed towards their former masters. The feeling between them even yet seems to be one of confidence in all other than their political relations. The refusal of their former masters to participate in politics rendered it necessarily the business of negroes to be influenced by others. Many of them were elected to office, and entered it with honest intentions to do their duty, but were unfitted for its discharge. Through their instrumentality many unworthy white men, having obtained their confidence, also procured public positions. Ignorant, corrupt bodies this mixture of ignorant but honest men with better educated knaves, gave opportunity for corruption, and this opportunity has developed a state of demoralization in this subject which may and does account for many of the wrongs of which the people justly complain. It is apparent at the same time that the demoralization is not confined to race, nativity or political creed, but presents specimens alike in the negro, the carpet-bagger and the white native citizen of both parties.

These remarks are not applicable to all the reconstructed States. They are to several of them, and illustrate, as an illustration, and it is certainly as bad in these respects as any of the States, and there can be no doubt that venality and corruption in the Legislature prevailed largely there, they are spoken of as existing by men of all parties, and seem to be conceded. Certainly this instance is almost universally believed by the people of the State. With such material in the Legislature, and such views of virtue outside, as are shown to have prevailed, no interruption was inevitable. We point to the results of opinion in South Carolina, in the fact that the negroes in nine counties of the State in which Ku-Klux violence prevailed to such an extent as to call for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in them, are, according to the testimony of Judge Carpenter, much more intelligent than any other part of the State. The fact that they are so, when placed alongside of the list of men murdered and maltreated in these counties, demonstrates that it requires the strong arm of the Government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, to keep the peace and prevent this farcical, rather to style this initiated, war of races until the experiment which it has inaugurated, and which many southern men pronounce now, and many more have sworn shall be made a failure, can be determined in peace. The race so recently emancipated, against which banishment or serfdom is thus decreed, but which has been clothed by the Government with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, ought not to be, and we feel assured will not be left, hereafter, without protection against the hostilities and sufferings it has endured in the past, as long as the legal arm and constitutional powers of the Government are adequate to afford it. Communities suffering such evils and influenced by such extreme feelings may slow to learn that relief can come only from a ready obedience to and support of constituted authority. Looking to the modes provided by law for the redress of all the grievances, that the southern communities do not seem to yield this ready obedience at once should not deter the friends of good government in both sections from hoping and working for that end. Northern communities, exasperated by delay and insubordination, may be reminded that the absence of the two sections are widely different, composed of those who a few years since ruled the State and enacted obedience to their will from their slaves, and held absolute sway over the votes of their white dependents, but who are now reduced in influence and in wealth by the events of the war and of the poor white who has found himself, as he supposes, degraded by the elevation of the negro to political equality with him, his vote before having been the chief badge of his superiority over the negro, of not only voting but ruling the State, in office with or over his former master, of contending with the evils of poverty in beginning life for himself after the best years of his life have been spent in the service of others. The bitter animosities begot feelings, and result in disorders to which Northern communities are strangers. The strong feeling which led to the rebellion and sustained brave men, however mistaken, in resisting the government which demanded their submission to its authority, the sincerity of whose belief was attested by their enormous sacrifice of life and treasure, that feeling cannot be expected to subside at once nor in years. It required full forty years to develope disaffection into sedition, and into open treason. Should we not be patient if in less than ten we have a prospect of seeing so many who were armed enemies becoming obedient citizens? Should we not give all encouragement to those who manifest a disposition now to submit, especially when it is shown that in many sections well disposed men were deterred by fear of the power of an armed and desperate conspiracy from affording aid to the authorities in enforcing the law? But while we invoke this forbearance and conciliation, fully recognizing that they form for the largest part of the Southern people, reluctant obedience is all that is to be hoped for. Let it be understood that less than obedience the government cannot accept. Obedient citizens they cannot be considered who, themselves complaining of bad laws, excuse or encourage masked or armed mobs that override all law. Brave and magnanimous enemies even they cannot be reckoned, who permit remnants of rebellious feeling, the animosities of race or bitterness of political partisanship, to degrade the soldiers of Lee and Johnston into cowardly midnight prowlers and assassins, who scourge and kill the poor and defenceless. Against all such crimes, as well as incompetency and fraud and corruption in office, the power of all intelligent citizens and of the courts of justice should be invoked and united. And appealing for patience and forbearance in the North while time and these powers are doing their work, we would also appeal to the good sense of Southern men, if they sincerely desire to accomplish political reform through a change in the negro vote. If their theory is true that he votes solidly now for the Republican party and is kept there by his ignorance and by deception, all that is necessary to keep him there is to keep up their countenance of the Ku-Klux organization. Having the rights of a citizen and voter, neither of these rights can be abrogated by whipping him. If his political opinions are erroneous, he will not take kindly to the opposite creed when its apostles continue to use the scourge on himself and outrage his wife and children. If he is ignorant, he will not be educated by burning his school houses and exiling his teachers. If he is wicked, he will not be made better by banishing to Liberia his religious teachers. If the resuscitation of the State is desired by his labor, neither will it be secured by a persecution which deposes counsel, so closely connects its welfare with that of the ignorant and vicious portion of their own community and of other States, as the people of the South have been for the last six years. History till now gives no account of a conquered people so completely relinquished foes under the dominion of their former slaves. That was reserved for the radical rulers in this great republic. This is what they have yet been tried. The apparent cessation of operations should not lead to the conclusion that the community would be safe if protective measures were withdrawn. These should be continued until there remains no further doubt of the actual suppression and disarming of the wide-spread and dangerous conspiracy. The results of the investigation so far *before inquiry* in South Carolina shows that where the membership, mysteries and power of the organization has been kept concealed, this is the surest and perhaps the only effectual remedy for its suppression. And in view of its cessation and resumption of hostilities at different times of its extent and power, and that the section of the State where it exists the Courts have not yet held terms at which cases can be tried, we recommend that the power conferred on the President by the fourth section of that act be extended until the end of the next session of Congress. In view, also, of the large number of indictments found in the several courts under this act, which yet remain untried, and of the evident encouragement derived from the belief that the present United States courts cannot possibly reach and try them within any reasonable time, we recommend such an increase of the judiciary of the United States, by Congress will secure speedy and certain justice to be administered, and leave no hope of impunity to criminals by the law's delay.

The continuance of disabilities is the only cause not yet considered. No man under disabilities has avowed himself as either committing or encouraging outrages for that reason, and no member of the organization has justified their acts on that ground. It is one of the pretexts made by those who were willing to urge any plausible excuse for outrages which admit of none, but to remove alleged impediments to local government encountered by the existence of disabilities to hold office, and being satisfied that there should be a general removal of them with proper conditions and exceptions, we recommend the passage of a law for that purpose, agreeing in the recommendation made by the President to exclude from its benefits any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government. In this connection we wish to say, that as disregard of law has been an evil so largely complained of, and so widely extended in the late insurrectionary States, no encouragement should be given to those who have acquired office in defiance of the existence of these constitutional disabilities, or have elected to office men whom they knew to be excluded by them.

The document concludes with the report of Representative Stevenson, from the sub-Committee on debts and election laws of the late insurrectionary States, the substance of which has been already published.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee say that although Tennessee was for some reason embraced among the States assigned to the sub-Committees, no residence was attempted to be taken to show any lawlessness there. It follows, therefore, that five at least of the Southern States, to wit: Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are free from even the suspicion of lawlessness on the part of the people, whatever may be fact as to their rulers. These five States embrace greatly more than half of the territory and nearly half the population of the eleven Southern States, and it is hard to conceive how, if political or other combinations existed for any general purpose, they should be left out, while the other six States or part of them were in combination for any such general objects. The minority do not deny that bodies of disguised men have in several States of the South been guilty of most flagrant crimes—crimes which they neither seek to excuse, nor for the commission of which the wrong-doers should suffer speedy and condign punishment; but they deny that these men have any general organization, or any political character, or that their conduct is indorsed by any respectable number of white people in any State. On the contrary, the men and hands by which such outrages are perpetrated are almost universally regarded by the intelligent people of those States as the worst enemies of the South, as they furnish the men in power at Washington the only excuse left to make war on them, and to continue the system of robbery and aggression which they have inaugurated; a system which is destructive not only of their peace and prosperity but is intended to blacken and malign their character as men before the country and the world. They quote testimony to show incontrovertibly that in no one of the six States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, have there at any time existed combinations of lawless men in one-tenth part of the counties of such States.

The minority report alludes to the condition of affairs at the close of the war. The Southern people, acknowledging their defeat, accepting the situation and going to work intently to build up their waste places and retrieve their lost fortunes, they were determined honestly and earnestly to support, defend and maintain the Constitution as amended. Society in the South was greatly disorganized. The strain upon the people to supply armies in the field had exhausted their resources. The regions which had been the scene of active military operations were laid waste. Starvation stared people in the face; labor was absolutely demoralized, the negro population, which as slaves had furnished the great bulk of labor, being liberated in their poverty, ignorance and incapacity to appreciate the effect of their altered condition, were slow to realize the necessity for sustained and continued labor on their part, so that Confederate soldiers, and all others who had during the years of the war done anything to further that cause, found on the return of peace nothing but poverty and ruin in all their land and themselves absolute beggars among a people who had nothing to give. Under such circumstances it was impossible to restore harmony in civil government without some confidence, yet so earnestly did the people struggle to return to their allegiance, and thus entitle themselves to the protection which it had promised to them, that from the dayof the surrender of their armies no hostile arm has ever been raised against the authority of the United States. During the election time which followed them, a set of harpies, most of whom had shirked the dangers of the battle-field—camp followers, horse holders, negro boys, plunderers from both sides during all the years of strife, rushed down, singly and in squads, on that people, thus prostrate and defenseless, and for their own aggrandizement and plunder, and off whatever could be found worth seizing in that country. All remonstrances or assistance was stifled and crushed out by the cry of disloyalty and treason they raised against the Southern people, and by the pretense that the plunderers were prescribed because of their loyalty and devotion to the Union, especially to the Republican party and its continued supremacy. The investigation was instituted, and among others the present Secretary of War, General of the Army, went to portions of the South to examine for himself. The minority know of no better way to set forth the true state of facts existing in those States at that period than from his report testimony, which was dated December 18, 1865. All impartial men then agreed that the policy of President Grant was true. If punishments had been deemed politic or possible, that was the time to inflict them.

The minority state that the men of the South, under the programme laid down for them, reorganized their State governments, elected Representatives and Senators to Congress, ratified the thirteenth amendment by their Legislatures, conferred civil rights on the emancipated slaves, in short, did all they thought the Federal government wished them to do; but they were mistaken; they had failed to elect men to Congress who would blindly obey the orders of the leaders who dictated and were determined to continue to dictate the legislation of the country. A system had grown up whereby great moneyed monopolies were fostered and enriched at the expense of labor, and especially labor which it was not believed the representatives of the Southern constituencies would sustain. The doors of Congress were closed on them, of course, not avowedly for the true reason, and so far as they were concerned, taxation without representation was their fate from that time forward, and has so continued, with some exceptions, substantially until now. When they had not a representative in Congress, a tax of three cents per pound was levied on the cotton exported, that being their great staple product, while every other portion of the country could export its products duty free. The Freedmen's Bureau bill and civil rights bill were next imposed on them. Then followed reconstruction measures, with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which they were required to accept, and upon approval as a condition precedent to being allowed to have any civil government at all, because until that was done the liberty and property of every man, woman and child, loyal and disloyal, white and black, were held at the mercy of any soldier who might be placed over them.

A careful reading of testimony taken would convince every impartial man that the endurance and long suffering of that people have been such as no people ever before exhibited. Extracts are given from the evidence to show contemplations and and feeling of the people of the South toward the classes of persons who have come to be generally known as carpet-baggers and scallawags, and which show that gentlemen, regardless of politics, who go South from the Northern or Western States, and in good faith settle among that people, are as kindly treated and as likely to be promoted to official positions after they are known as they would be if they moved from one Southern State to another.

The minority dwell at much length on the carpet-bag, scalawag and negro rule, showing that while the assessed value of taxable property in the eleven Southern States has been reduced from $4,333,757,942, in 1860 to $2,926,440,971 in 1870, being a loss of $2,307,316,971, or over $300,000,000 more than now remains, the State taxation on what those people have now was in 1870 $12,813,615, while it was $8,165,486 in 1860, when their affairs were managed by their own people, and affairs were managed by their own people, and county taxation in 1860 on all property they then owned, was only $3,115,184, while now under carpet-bag and negro rule it is $14,298,630, or seven millions more on the remnant still in existence, than it was on the whole in existence, than it was on the whole property they owned when the war began. In view of the enormous debt which is shown to have been wantonly, corruptly and needlessly heaped upon a people as poor as the census reports show, with five-eights of their property gone and taxation on the remnant nearly four fold as much as it was on the whole when affairs were honestly managed, is it to be expected that the people of these States will have either love or respect for the men or for the party by whom they have been thus plundered? No man can look over the testimony taken before the committee without coming to the conclusion that no people had ever been so mercilessly robbed and plundered, so wantonly and causelessly humiliated and degraded, as the people of the South. The capacity and lust of the ignorant and vicious portion of their own community and of other States, as the people of the South have been for the last six years. History till now gives no account of a conqueror so cruel as to place his vanquished foes under the dominion of their former slaves. That was reserved for the radical rulers in this great republic. This is what they have yet been tried. The apparent cessation of operations should not lead to the conclusion that the community would be safe if protective measures were withdrawn. These should be continued until there remains no further doubt of the actual suppression and disarming of the wide-spread and dangerous conspiracy. The results of the investigation so far *before inquiry* in South Carolina shows that where the membership, mysteries and power of the organization has been kept concealed, this is the surest and perhaps the only effectual remedy for its suppression. And in view of its cessation and resumption of hostilities at different times of its extent and power, and that the section of the State where it exists the Courts have not yet held terms at which cases can be tried, we recommend that the power conferred on the President by the

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Aimee *opera bouffe* troupe closed their season on Saturday to two rather slender houses. "La Grande Duchess" and "Les Brigands" having been performed. We would be glad to see Mlle Aimee and M. Fernand Noe again, supported by a few good artists and a well drilled chorus—something they did not have on this visit.

To-night the ever popular comedian, Mr. John E. Owens, begins an engagement, and will give during the week a round of the characters in which he has become famous. The bill for this evening includes "Everybody's Friend," with Mr. Owens as *Major Wellington DeBoots*, and the comedy of "Solon Shingle." It is hardly necessary to advise people to secure seats beforehand, as every one knows that is necessary when Mr. Owens appears here.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence attracted very large audiences to this theater Saturday afternoon and evening, thus closing one of the most successful engagements of the season. "Eileen Oge" would have filled the place for another week.

To-night Mr. Beamer presents a new candidate for public favor in the person of Mr. Charles Petrie, comedian. We believe Mr. P. has never played in this city, although he has been on the stage for many years. He brings with him a new play entitled "Pedestin," of which very favorable notices were given in the New York press. Its scenes depict plantation life in the South prior to the war, and in general scope and tone are said to resemble in some degree "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Petrie impersonates the character of *Cute*, a slave who serves his beloved mistress faithfully, saving her from impending danger on many occasions. The drama has some sensational features, including the burning of a steamboat on the Mississippi river. Of the merits of Mr. Petrie and of his play we will be better able to speak to-morrow morning.

Varieties Theater.

Miss Jennette Ross, comic singer; Harry Talbot, comedian; Miss Ida Hogen, danseuse; Mr. George W. Herman, general performer, and others, have been added to the company at the Varieties, while the Egyptian Jugglers, the Freeman Sisters, Charley Howard, Charley Brown, Miss Flora Benton and other old favorites remain. Matinees will be given on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, while every night such bills as only Fitzsimmons knows how to get up will be presented.

Mrs. Charles Moulton's Concert.

At Library Hall this evening, Mrs. Charles Moulton will give her first concert in this city, assisted by Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, late of the Parepa-Rosa and Richings English opera companies; Sig. Ferranti, barritone. Mr. James M. Wehli, one of the best pianists of the day, and Mr. G. W. Colby, musical director. As Mrs. Moulton is almost entirely unknown here, we give a small part of what the musical critic of the New York *Tribune* wrote of her on her recent *debut* in that city, with the remark that all the principal journals of that city, Boston and Philadelphia, speak in equally favorable terms of her:

"Mrs. Moulton is by no means an ordinary singer. The extravagant encomiums which have been lavished upon her in advance are certainly overstrained; yet, after making a liberal deduction for the enthusiasm of her admirers, we can still accept a great deal of what has been said as simple truth. The quality of her voice, to begin with, has not been praised too highly. We have sometime thought that we are beginning to develop in America a certain character of soprano as distinct from the voices of other nations as the rich and sonorous Italian is distinct from the powerful French, the earnest German, or the rare voice of the far North. Our women have the sweet tones of the most favored of these European singers, with less warmth than one race and less force than another; but they have a beauty of song all their own, graceful, bird-like and most exquisitely pure. Mrs. Moulton is a type that America can voice, enriched with certain gifts that are entirely exceptional. It reminds one a little of Miss Kellogg's, though it is fuller than hers in the lower register—being not a soprano but a mezzo-soprano—and a trifle less clear in the upper; but it has a more remarkable volume and character than any other organ of its class which we can now call to mind. This valuable quality gives it great power of expression, and makes it brilliant at the same time that it is rich and sweet. We can believe the story of Mrs. Moulton's anonymous and somewhat exalted biographer, that Rossini compared it to the voice which sang to him in Imagination while he was composing for under favorable circumstances the effect of such a voice is unrivaled. It is not remarkable for strength or compass, and hence it would hardly be likely to please those in the lady who fascinated the salon would be able to satisfy the severer exactions of the concert room. Sweet though, and sympathetic, however, to be heard in any hall or theater that we know of."

Remember the concert in Library Hall to-night. Tickets at Kleber & Bro.'s.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Regular Meeting—Lectures, Debates, &c.

We are indebted to our correspondent, W. M. C., for a report of the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, which convened in the Baptist Church, in Sharpsburg, on Friday last, from which we make a brief extract.

The Institute was called to order at ten o'clock, when the Rev. A. H. Elder was chosen President and Miss Josie Dunshee, Secretary.

After prayer by the President, the audience was favored with a song from the school children, under the direction of Misses Mouck and Plummer. The Rev. Mr. McKinney then delivered an address of welcome, after which the singing class rendered "Sailing in the Low Lands" in a happy manner. Miss Dunshee then read "Betsy and I are Out," when the Institute adjourned until two o'clock.

The afternoon exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Elder, after which an interesting essay was read by Miss Plummer, on the "Number of hours school should be in session." After this a general discussion took place on this question, which was entered into by Mr. Shaner, Mr. Douthett and Prof. Bacon. At the close of the discussion the Rev. A. H. Elder delivered a lecture on "The True Teacher."

Mr. John M. Shaner now opened the discussion on the question, "Do the Primary Departments of common schools require teachers of the best qualifications" and was followed by Miss Biggs, Prof. Bacon, the Rev. A. H. Elder and Rev. Mr. McKinney, after which the Institute adjourned until evening.

The Institute re-assembled in the evening. After the usual introductory exercises, an address was delivered by the Rev. G. M. Hair, on the subject of "Music in the Public Schools." An interesting essay entitled "Lemar" was then read by Mrs. Douthett. Miss McClary, of this city, then read, "The Lost Heir." After singing the children, Prof. Nesbitt delivered a lecture on "Shoddy."

Petroleum V. Nasby.

On Tuesday evening this renowned humorist will lecture at Library Hall before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on "The Mission of Skineogh," with Nasby as subject of Mr. Nasby's, and that the gentleman will make it entertaining, those who know him best can well testify. "Skineogh," it is alleged, is an Indian gentleman who had some rather peculiar experiences, all of which were carefully noted down by Nasby. The Indian's observations of benighted Americans not posted on the true history of the red-skin. It is anticipated that Library Hall will be crowded to-morrow night.

A Troublesome Defendant.

The other day one James Malia, of Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, was charged by Squire Hill of that borough with assault and battery, before Alderman McMasters. The magistrate issued his warrant and placed it in the hands of Constable R. M. Clark of Mansfield. Constable Clark proceeded to execute his warrant but was knocked completely out of time by Malia. The constable in turn charged Malia with assault and battery and Deputy officer Blondin will try his hand at arresting the accused.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE opera bouffe troupe has Ainsee-grated to Indianapolis.

THE paper box manufacturers are about to organize a protective union.

MISS OLYMPIA BROWN lectures before our suffragans on Friday evening, March first.

FIFTEEN recruits appeared before Mayor Blackmore on Saturday morning.

A NUMBER of boys were locked up last evening by the police for snow-balling.

JOHN BUTLER left ten dollars at the Central Station House to answer a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by officer Keefer.

OFFICER O'Donnell yesterday arrested Oney Keegan, on a charge of drunkenness. He was committed for a hearing this morning.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of forty-eight common cases at the Sunday morning hearing.

MR. JAMES MCCALLIN won the handsome wagon at the G. A. R. Fair, which closed on Saturday night.

NINETY days' retirement was allotted to Jas. Duffey, on Saturday by Mayor Blackmore, for getting drunk and acting in a disorderly manner.

ROBERT BARR, a drayman, had his legs severely injured, on Saturday, while unloading some whisky at a Smithfield street liquor store.

FOR getting drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner, Mayor Blackmore yesterday sentenced Joe. McCarthy to the Workhouse for twenty days.

AMONG the drunks and disorderlies yesterday morning was Chas. McCullough. For his annoyance to the public he was sent up for thirty days, to the Workhouse.

MARTIN KELLY, James Haley and James Devine, three lads, were arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct in Soho. They were locked up for a hearing.

A REWARD of $100 is offered by Superintendent E. K. Hyndman, of the Connellsville Railroad, for the apprehension of the parties who misplaced the switch at Saltsburg on Friday night last.

SUNDRY individuals giving such names as Jno. Jones, J. Brown, &c., were arrested on Saturday night for acting in a disorderly manner. The Mayor gave each one of them the usual punishment.

THE Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on Saturday evening, organized the Literary Society which has been talked of for some time. Mr. Walter Passavant was called to preside, and Mr. Maxwell appointed secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. McCandless, Porter and Follansbee, were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. According to article second of the constitution, the object of the society is "the cultivation of all those arts, graces and talents which give effect to oratory and force to argumentation, and by the various exercises of extempore speaking, written essays and reports, to assist the members in the expression of ideas and the use of language." The society promises to be a success.

SAMUEL BROWN was among the elated on Saturday evening. Yesterday morning he was interviewed by Mayor Blackmore, who sent him to the Workhouse for twenty days.

ALL the articles that were on exhibition last week at the G. A. R. fair, and not yet disposed of, will be sold by auction at City Hall this evening. There will be no charge for admission.

THIS afternoon the Tripartite Bridge contracts are to be awarded. It is rumored that one of the bidders for the work, Mr. Dickson, has come all the way from Brazil, South America, in order to compete for the contract.

THE telegraph operators at Palestine Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, got inebriated on Thursday last, and succeeded in mixing the trains up pretty considerably. When they came to their senses they were discharged.

AN individual, calling himself Leo Oppenheimer, was arrested on Saturday night for acting disorderly on the streets. He left ten dollars for his appearance at the hearing on Sunday morning, but failed to turn up, and the cash was declared forfeited.

AT as early hour this morning officer Rubican arrested a man named Moris Collins, who was raising a disturbance on Ninteenth street, near Penn. He had been industriously engaged in endeavoring to perforate the window panes in his own domicile. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

GEORGE and Edward Gruner, James Burt and Frank Donahue were arrested yesterday for raising a disturbance near the corner of Smithfield street and Strawberry alley. They were arrested by Lieut. Palmer and officers Deak and Burgher, and committed to the lock-up for a hearing this morning.

ON Saturday Col. Chill Hazzard, editor of the Monongahela *Republican*, was made the recipient of a very handsome silver service, a wedding gift from an old Pittsburgh friend. It was displayed for a day or two past in the window of Dunseath's jewelry store, and attracted great attention.

THE disappearance of the Clark diamonds is as much of a mystery as ever. The policeman in the vicinity states that he heard the glass break, and heard the cry of "stop thief" from the pawn shop, but did not see the fugitive. The theory started that the man who pawned Mr. Bronenkant's watch is not the one who stole the diamonds, don't wash well.

ON Saturday, James Boyce made an information before Alderman Strain, charging Finley McDowell with defrauding him. He alleged that last July the defendant borrowed from the deponent money to the amount of $15 50, by representing that his employer owed him $800. Recently the prosecutor called on the employer of the defendant, and, as he alleges, learned that the employer did not owe, and had not owed defendant any money whatever. A warrant was issued.

THE Johnstown correspondent of the Ebensburg *Herald* writes: "I see by the Pittsburgh papers of this morning, that Minnie Moore, formerly of Ebensburg, but more latterly of Johnstown, has been convicted of the larceny of some clothing in Pittsburgh, and sent to the Penitentiary for two years and three months. If the case of this unfortunate girl was properly examined into, I think it would be discovered that she is not morally responsible for anything she might do, as it is the opinion of many here that her mind is not sound."

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR CALLOW and party returned home on Saturday night from their visit to the oil regions.

OFFICER MILLER arrived on Saturday evening last from Lancaster, Pa., where he arrested John Rinker, who had been charged with larceny before the Mayor on oath of Catharine Reimensnyder. He will have a hearing this evening.

OFFICER MONROE, of Mercer, Mercer county, arrived in the city on Saturday night with a prisoner named Joshua Dillenger, against whom two charges have been preferred, one for arson and the other for forgery. He had arrested him on a warrant. The prisoner was locked up, and this morning will be conveyed to Mercer for trial.

ANDREW MERZ stated before Alderman Smith on Saturday that A. Sweigert and a number of his employes have been engaged for some time past in blasting rock on Fountain street, Seventh ward, in the vicinity of his dwelling, thereby endangering his life and property. A charge of malicious mischief was preferred against them when the usual papers were made out.

THE grand contest at the Sharpsburg Fair closed last week, when it was found that Capt. Robert Stitt, the gentlemanly baggage-master of the West Penn Railroad, was the successful competitor for the gold watch, with over 1,000 votes. Capt. Stitt is a native born citizen of this city, and has been connected with the transportation business over thirty years, as far back as the Pennsylvania Canal times, and has always been considered a fortunate man. His success in the above contest shows that his attention to the patrons of the road has been appreciated.

THE hearing in the case of John Gorly and Thomas Sproul, which was to have come off on Saturday last before the Mayor, was postponed until this morning. The parties it will be remembered, were charged with aggravated assault and battery, having attacked a man named James Johnston at the Park Palace saloon, and inflicted such injuries that Johnson was so severely injured that he was unable to leave his bed on Saturday to attend the hearing, and it is likely that he cannot appear by this morning, when the hearing will again have to be postponed.

Decease of Alderman Mullin.

If, as has been wisely and strongly said, "That life is a success which has a good end," the late D. M. Mullin, of Allegheny, a notice of whose decease will be found recorded in another column, notwithstanding that he had numbered but thirty-six years, lived to a most green old age, thinking, feeling and acting nobly all the while, and mourned now that he is gone, by all, adding one more to the constantly increasing multitude of those who escaped the enemy's bullets during the war only to be stricken down by disease contracted in the patriotic service which they gave to their country in its hour of need. Alderman Mullin died of rheumatism thus contracted in the field at the front, and from the effects of which he had suffered ever since the close of the war. His legal acquirements were of no common order, while as a public citizen, and in his private and personal relations, he was justly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a widow but no children. High mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic church at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow, upon the occasion of his funeral.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

WORK on the new fire proof rolling mill of McKnight & Co., Birmingham is progressing rapidly, and the building will be completed shortly.

MR. JOSEPH KEELING, the well known coal merchant, is lying ill at his residence, corner Twenty-first and Josephine streets, East Birmingham.

THE Rev. J. J. McIlyar will lecture on Friday evening next in the Bingham street M. E. Church, Birmingham, on "Life on Shipboard and Travels in Europe."

THE Republican Executive Committee of East Birmingham will meet at the office of Burgess Jones this evening, to fix the time for nomination of candidates to the various borough offices.

HENRY HARTMAN preferred a charge of aggravated assault and battery before Burgess Jones, on Saturday, against Edward Griener, alleging that the latter struck him in the face with a stone, cutting his cheek and lip open. Warrant issued.

A NUMBER of persons on Friday night smashed in the windows of a bawdy house on Smithfield street, of which Lewis Schmidt is the proprietor. The names of the roughs are Joseph and James Bingey, John Bickle and Harry Hall. Information for malicious mischief has been made against them before Burgess Salisbury.

THE question of building a wharf in East Birmingham is still being agitated, and will likely enter into the approaching contest for the election for councilmen. So far William M. Mundorff, (Democrat,) and Robert B. Brown, (Republican,) two of the candidates for Council, are in favor of the measure.

AN aged lady named Mrs. Hart, a resident of West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township, met with a serious accident on Saturday while descending the steps near Bailey's coal works, Mt. Washington, on her way to town. At the time she was coming to the city and just as she reached the platform at the top of the stairs, she made a mis-step and fell a distance of some fifteen feet to the foot of the steps. The injured lady was carried into Hauch's drug store, and Dr. McCormick summoned. It was ascertained that one of her legs was fractured between the knee and ankle. The fracture was reduced by Dr. McC., and the patient removed to her home.

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

NINETY days' retirement was allotted to Jas. Duffey, on Saturday by Mayor Blackmore, for getting drunk and acting in a disorderly manner.

ROBERT BARR, a drayman, had his legs severely injured, on Saturday, while unloading some whisky at a Smithfield street liquor store.

FOR getting drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner, Mayor Blackmore yesterday sentenced Joe. McCarthy to the Workhouse for twenty days.

AMONG the drunks and disorderlies yesterday morning was Chas. McCullough. For his annoyance to the public he was sent up for thirty days, to the Workhouse.

MARTIN KELLY, James Haley and James Devine, three lads, were arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct in Soho. They were locked up for a hearing.

A REWARD of $100 is offered by Superintendent E. K. Hyndman, of the Connellsville Railroad, for the apprehension of the parties who misplaced the switch at Saltsburg on Friday night last.

SUNDRY individuals giving such names as Jno. Jones, J. Brown, &c., were arrested on Saturday night for acting in a disorderly manner. The Mayor gave each one of them the usual punishment.

THE Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on Saturday evening, organized the Literary Society which has been talked of for some time. Mr. Walter Passavant was called

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

Nature Gives Us Teeth.

But she does not preserve and purify them. That must be done with fragrant Sozodont. The dental bone and its enamel coating are made invulnerable to all destructive influences by the daily use of this beneficent preparation. MTH

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and the only tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Factory, Corner Second and Main streets, Pittsburgh
Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

DIED.

MURRAY—On Friday evening, February 16th, Mrs. MARY MURRAY, relict of Magnus M. Murray, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 198 Second avenue, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MULLIN—On Thursday morning, at half-past 3 o'clock, D. M. MULLIN, late Alderman of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, in the thirty sixth year of his age.

Funeral on TUESDAY MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Madison avenue, near Ohio street, Allegheny city. Religious services at St. Mary's German Catholic Church, Liberty street.

DICKSON—On Sunday, February 18th, 1872, at 1½ o'clock A. M., MARY SEDGLEY, wife of James Dickson.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 49 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny city, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCTOWELL—On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Dr. A. N. McDowell.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 218 Robinson street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

STRICKLER—In this city, suddenly, on Sunday at 5½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Hippincott, Miss NANCY STRICKLER, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the Baptist Church, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
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Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

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(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 406 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
Engagement for six nights only of the popular Comedian,
Mr. CHAS. PETRIE.
THIS EVENING will be presented the highly successful drama by J. W. Meath, Esq., entit